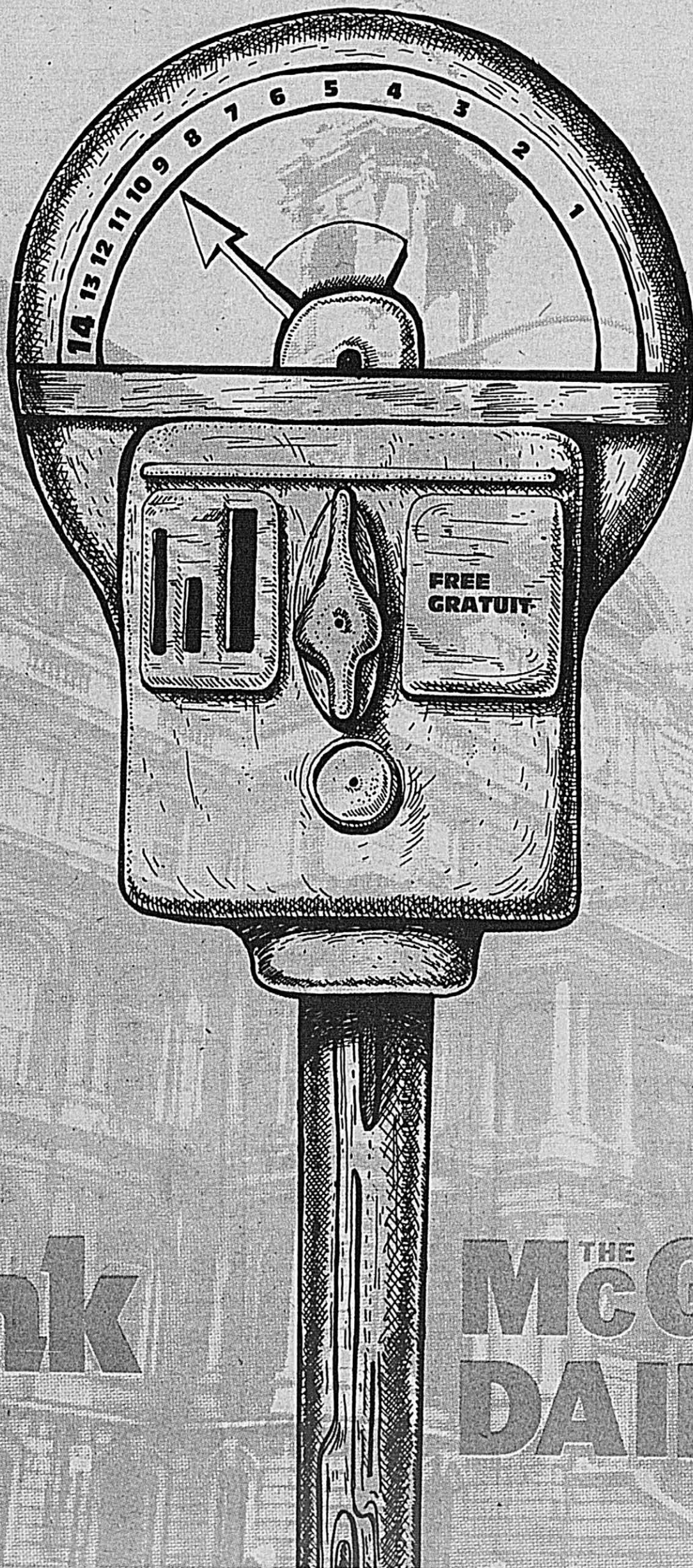


Election '82



the Link

**THE MCGILL
DAILY**

• Agenda •

Tuesday

HYDROPONIC ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC present plant expert Pierre Aerts at 7:30 p.m. in St. James United Church, 1435 City Councilors. 273-1550

BRUCE WALKER of STOP will speak on Acid Rain at 11:45 in room 635/2.

CONCORDIA COUNCIL ON STUDENT LIFE hold an open meeting at 4:00 p.m., room AD-128, Loyola Campus.

MICHAEL FAINSTAT will speak at Marianopolis College, 3880 Cote Des Neiges, Room 119 at 1:30 p.m. Admission is free.

EL SALVADOR COMMITTEE meeting, 4:00 p.m., 2070 Mackay, EN annex, Room 399-20. Call 849-9626.

STRIPES AND THE ROSE presented by Tuesday Flicks, at the Campus Centre, 7141 Sherbrooke St West, main lounge, 7 and 9 p.m. respectively. 482-9280.

CERAMICS AND STAINED GLASS EXHIBITION of Mireille Perron and Timothé Lévesque, Ginette Marcotte, Méthot, Jean Drouin and Françoise Jean at 88 St. Paul East. Vernissage today, exhibit 'til Dec. 31.

Wednesday

CONCORDIA CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP will hold a bible study and worship in room H-651, Hall building, 4:00 p.m.

CONTEMPORARY CANADIAN POETRY discussion with Professor Eli Mandel of York University, 4:00 p.m., Arts 160, McGill University.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE WEEK at Smuggler's Notch or Sugarloaf. \$50 deposit to reserve your place. Cheques accepted. Register today at the CUSA booth from noon to 2:00 p.m. 688-2477.

KOMEDY KORNER present Lenny Schultz at the Campus Centre, 7141 Sherbrooke St. West, at 8:00 p.m. Admission \$1.99 students, \$2.99 others. 482-9280.

NOON CLASS IN MEDITATION at 12:15 in H617. Free admission. 282-0672 or 279-3928.

Thursday

THE CREED OF ADOLF HITLER: A lecture by Professor Norman Cohn, part of History of Anti-Semitism series, room H-1070, 8:30 p.m. Admission free. 879-4252 or 879-5893.

THE CAUSES OF COLOUR: Lecture by Dr. Kurt Nassau, Bell Laboratories. Room H110, 8:30 p.m. 879-4160.

BIBLE STUDY AND CHRIST-LIKE LIVING report at Concordia Christian Fellowship meeting, H-662, 4:00 p.m. 672-2961.

BARBARA HAMMER will speak at Lesbian and Gay Friends of Concordia meeting, 8:00 p.m., 3450 University. 879-8406.

NICK AUF DER MAUR of MAG debates John Gardiner of MCM at 4:00 p.m. in H-333-6. Presented by Lesbian and Gay Friends of Concordia. 879-8406.

Friday

TALENT SHOW at Champlain College, 8:00 p.m. Admission \$1.50 students, \$3.00 others, Under 12 \$0.75. All profits go to UNICEF.

CONCORDIA ORCHESTRA conducted by Sherman Friedland perform Handel in Loyola Chapel, 7141 Sherbrooke West, 8:30 p.m. 482-0320.

DAVID FENNARIO AND THE FALLING STARS perform at Black Rock's anniversary — 8:00 p.m. at 5365 Lasalle Blvd, Verdun. Refreshments served. 766-3597.

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING workshop 9:00 a.m. incl. films at YWCA, 1355 Dorchester W. Admission \$5. 866-9941

General Information

SUBMIT YOUR POETRY, prose, essays, drama to LOS at either SWG or Loyola English dept. Deadline Dec. 1.

TRANSPORTATION NEEDED FROM Verdun to Loyola Monday-Thursday. 769-6974.

THE DOCTOR IS IN featuring George Granville in H-645, 10:00 a.m. Cure organizational ills. Tuesday and Thursday. 879-4500

KARATE CLUB T., W., Th., Rm S-54, 1:30.

ON OUR OWN: Triple-O club meeting every Wednesday 8:00 p.m. YMCA 4585 Sherbrooke W. 931-8046.

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Armenian club: disco, November 13th, 8 p.m. 7th floor cafeteria. Everyone welcome.

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Skis for sale: Olin Mark VI, \$50. Blizzard's with bindings \$50. Call Tom 486-9233 after 6 p.m.

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One or two file folders, containing notes and photocopies of material on the scientist John Stuart Foster, were lost. If anybody has found them, please phone Jerry at 465-3317.

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Introduction

The newspaper you now hold in your hands was created by the combined staffs of *The McGill Daily* and *The Link* of Concordia University. Our intention was to present an up-to-date student's guide to Montréal's 1982 municipal elections that would have been beyond the capability of either paper alone.

More than 50 student journalists have participated in the production of this guide. A deliberate emphasis has been placed upon the 13 electoral districts that surround the campuses of Concordia and McGill, with detailed profiles of district candidates, issues and aspirants to the city's top job.

Most of this issue's features were written by one *Link* and one *Daily* reporter who had never before met. For us it was a worthwhile endeavor. We hope you will agree.

Cover photo by
Mitchell Baum

Cover illustration by
Paul Forde

Link - MITCHELL BAUM



Link - MITCHELL BAUM



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ROADBLOCKS TO EDUCATION

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15

- 11:30 - 12:30
Room: H-651 "University Education, The Provincial Government's Perspective"
SPEAKER: TBA
- 12:30 - 1:30
Room: H-651 "Federal Funding Of University Education"
SPEAKER: Honorable Serge Joyal
Secretary of State
- 1:30 - 2:30
Room: H-651 "Education Policies, What Are The Alternatives?"
SPEAKER: Richard French
Quebec Liberal Party
- 2:30 - 3:30
Room: H-651 "Students, why are we here?"
Individual perspectives
WORKSHOP

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

- 11:30 - 1:30
Room: H-651 "Financing, The Crisis in Education"
SPEAKERS:
Pierre Lavigne Maurice Cohen
MEQ Conseil des Universités
- 1:30 - 2:30
Room: H-651 "Finances, The Social Costs"
WORKSHOP
- 2:30 - 3:30
Room: H-651 "University Space, The Final Frontier"
WORKSHOP

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17

- 11:30 - 12:30
Room: H-651 "Loans and Bursaries or Why You Should Be Married?"
SPEAKER: André Jolin
Ministère de l'Éducation
- 12:30 - 1:30
Room: H-651 "Loans and Bursaries, The Honeymoon's Over"
WORKSHOP
- 6:30 - 8:00
Room: H-651 "Part-time Education, The Future of Concordia"
WORKSHOP

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18

- 11:30 - 12:30
Room: H-651 "Sexual Stratification in The University"
WORKSHOP
- 1:00 - 2:00
Room: H-651 "Faculty-Student Relations in the '80's"
WORKSHOP
- 3:00 - 4:00
Room: H-651 "Academic Advising, Fact or Fiction"
WORKSHOP

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19

- 12:00 - 3:00
Room: H-651 "Wrap Up"
Review of Speakers (CUTV Tapes)
Review of Workshops
Close

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD!

Candidates for Mayor • Jean Drapeau

Is Drapeau breathing hard?

by G. Pierre Goad
and Barry Silverman

ox populae, vox dei.

V These were the first words uttered by Jean Drapeau when he took the stage at City Hall to claim yet another electoral victory on the night of Nov. 12, 1978. The mayor then looked over at a group of reporters and smiled, seeming to say "you didn't get me this time, boys."

After winning every election this city has had since 1960, the mayor may have the right to say that he's the voice of the people. The voice of God is another matter entirely.

Drapeau is doing things differently this campaign. He's already given two press conferences and this week 'his honour' will be out pounding the pavements, visiting with Civic Party workers throughout the city.

Running almost scared

While still not the most accessible person in Montréal, Drapeau is running hard this election. Two reasons for this are possible: either he's taking his opposition seriously or the mayor feels he got a late start campaigning after spending the summer recuperating from his stroke.

The Civic Party's own polls show the opposition could win as many as 18 seats come November 14. These same polls indicate the opposition parties have

their best chances to win seats in NDG, the ethnic areas north of the Plateau-Mont-Royal area and in some Côte-des-Neiges districts. In 1974, opposition candidates grabbed an unheard of 18 seats on council.

Only a month ago the Drapeau administration released the city's budget for 1983. Since then, the opposition has been claiming that the budget is merely a bowl of fruit used by the Civic Party to entice voters.

Drapeau says his detractors' claims are sour grapes. They're unhappy because the budget is so good. The city proudly announced expenditures will only increase six per cent next year.

This time around Drapeau is not promising any more mega-projects of the type which have characterized his tenure in office.

Over the past four years, the biggest, or at least most visible project in the city has been the revitalization of shopping streets.

While he may not be promising anything tangible to the voters, Drapeau is promising cautious administration for the next four years.

The opposition parties in this election are running on reform platforms, a relatively easy thing to do when the incumbent has been in office for a quarter of a century. Drapeau himself started as a reform candidate, taking office at the end of Mayor Camillion Houde's reign, who had also been in office for a rather extended period of time.

• First attempt

Drapeau first took a shot at political office forty years ago, not in a Montréal civic election but in a 1942 federal by-election.

Running for the Bloc Populaire, a quasi-nationalist party which grew out of the triumphant remnants of the Québec "NO" movement in the 1942 conscription referendum, Drapeau lost the race — but garnered more votes than had been predicted.

His intellectual guru and patron at the time was L'Abbé Lionel Groulx, a father of the Québec nationalist movement and the man who gave this province its first history book. Drapeau took one of the guiding principles of his political life from Groulx: that Québec, and therefore its cultural and economic center, Montréal, must show the rest of Canada and the world that French Canada is their equal. This thought was expressed in the grandiose projects undertaken by Drapeau and his colleagues.

Drapeau was first elected mayor in 1954, the first of his landslide victories, riding in on the coattails of his high-profile stint as legal counsel to the Caron inquiry into crime and corruption.

At this point Montréal was what they used to call a wide-open city. City Hall reporters of the day collected two salaries, one from their newspapers and one from city hall. Blind pigs and gambling dens, cops on the take and bordellos — Montréal had quite a reputation.



Drapeau took no prisoners in his drive to put his own personal stamp on City Hall. In the process he drove a permanent wedge between himself and some of the people who had been part of the effort to put him into the mayor's chair.

Drapeau had barely enough time to set up house before he was fighting the 1957 election. He did not have the support of Premier Maurice Duplessis. The premier's powerful machine beat Drapeau by 4,000 votes with its candidate, Sarto Fournier, the last mayor this city had whose name didn't begin with a "D".

Vote-riggings, beatings and disappearing ballot boxes were all part of the electoral campaign which brought Fournier to power in 1957.

Not foiled ever again

Drapeau got his revenge. On the eve of the municipal election in 1960, Drapeau almost single-handedly carried out a raid on a downtown apartment where plans for the rigging of the 1957 election were found. Drapeau claimed these same plans were to be used in the upcoming election. The media as well as the public ate it up and Drapeau swept into City hall with the Civic Party taking 44 of the 66 council seats.

The 1960 election was the last time Drapeau did not run as an incumbent.

During this period Drapeau began to exert tight control over councillors who ran on his ticket. Those who dared to vote against the mayor too often in council

Please turn to page 6

Mayor

Continued from page 5



were dismissed and the mayor invited others to 'join' the party.

During the early sixties, the mayor began one of the city's biggest projects — the construction of the metro. Planning for the new public transportation system began in 1962. By 1966, 21 miles of underground track had been laid down at a cost of over \$200 million.

The 60's were Drapeau's greatest period of glory. He was the only Canadian mayor to be introduced on the Ed Sullivan show; he made the cover of Life and Newsweek. The mayor became almost as big (if not bigger) than his city.

It was not until the 1970 election that he faced any significant opposition. The Front d'action politique (FRAP) was formed under the same type of coalition which formed the Montréal Citizens Movement four years later. FRAP became an umbrella group of labor

organizers and left-wing community activists.

The 1970 municipal election fell right in the middle of the October crisis. Drapeau mounted an effective smear campaign which labelled FRAP as an arm of the FLQ. Drapeau waltzed back into city hall with over 90 per cent of the popular vote and every city district sent a Civic Party councillor along with him.

In 1974, the Montréal Citizen's Movement (MCM) was formed as a fairly broad-based organization with the necessary ties to the anglophone community to give it some semblance of credibility. The MCM's mayoralty candidate, Jacques Couture, a priest who went on to become a PQ cabinet minister, garnered about thirty per cent of the vote. On top of that MCM sent an overwhelming 18 councillors to city hall. It was a respectable showing for the new opposition party. But it was not to last.

The four years that the MCM spent in opposition did have some positive results. Opposition councillors raised long-dormant issues and got the administration to act on some items. During this period the Olympics became the centre-piece of the opposition's attacks.

But the MCM followed a long tradition by flushing it all down the political toilet of raucous internal dissent.

A deep chasm had formed within the MCM that left the strident left-wingers on one side and the moderates on the other. In the spring of 1977 two MCM councillors, Bob Keaton and Nick Auf der Maur left the MCM. Along with a group of other moderates they formed a new party, the Municipal Action Group (MAG).

MAG chose a federal Liberal back-bencher from

Rosemont, Serge Joyal, as its candidate for mayor in the 1978 election. The MCM continued to plod along and named an obscure bureaucrat, Guy Duquette, as its mayoralty candidate.

The 1978 election was dominated by the inquiry into Olympic cost overruns, which ended its hearings only weeks before the vote. The MCM and MAG both developed extensive platforms which were largely ignored by the electorate. Both parties made more news with their negative proposals than with their positive ones.

Running against Drapeau and harping on the Olympic financial fiasco yielded the opposition parties one council seat each. Michael Fainstat of the MCM and Nick Auf der Maur from MAG were the only two councillors to elude the Drapeau sweep which saw the Civic Party win 52 out of 54 seats. The bickering between the two opposition parties was the primary reason for the drop from eighteen seats to two. The MCM blamed MAG for leaving the "mother party" while MAG blamed the MCM for splitting the opposition vote.

The divorce between the two opposition parties seems to be final.

The two parties are only united in their opposition to Drapeau. The incessant bickering between the two parties is almost childish, and only serves to aid Drapeau and his party.

The most important lesson Drapeau can teach his opponents is the force of single-minded determination. The mayor has left an indelible mark on this city and its inhabitants, like it or not.

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Candidates for Mayor • Henri Paul Vignola

MAG's hand-picked candidate

by Peter F. Kuitenbrouwer
and Dale Maisonneuve

Some people see ex-police chief Henri-Paul Vignola as an unlikely man to front a party looking to upset the present power structure which has dominated municipal politics. But Vignola is not a typical cop. His politics are decidedly liberal. He is, in his way, an intellectual; he has written a book, titled *Police: le défi des années 2000*, a discussion of modern police methods and challenges.

"I was getting my classical education, and they told me I should stop working on it because I wasn't smart enough," Vignola said on a radio talk show November 4. "In fact, that made me even more determined to succeed in something and getting a masters degree in criminology, I've gone even further than I first hoped."

Vignola began working for the Montréal police force in 1952. His first job was as a school crossing guard. While working, he completed his criminology degree at the Université de Montréal. Because he was more educated than the average policeman of that time, Vignola entered the administrative sector, eventually becoming a director of personnel. In 1972, the police department traded him to Montréal-Nord, then not part of the Montréal Urban Community, where he got his first experience as head of an administrative department.

Finally, during the tumultuous years directly after the amalgamation of police forces on the island of Montréal into the MUC, he succeeded René Daigneault, who left in a storm of criticism in 1977. In speeches he made upon his appointment, Vignola announced sweeping reforms in police department organization: to reform superior cadres of the police, do away with ranks, and remove authority barriers between policeman and director — from chief inspector to deputy director. He aimed to improve human

relations and consultations with rank and file.

"The police department is a special case," said Vignola in a phone interview with this paper. "It's very difficult to have a great deal of consultation with a strong police union."

Soon after he entered office, the Fraternité des Policiers de Montréal demanded a new contract with a four day work week. When Vignola refused, the union went over his head and announced their own working schedules. At a press conference in 1977, fighting back tears, Vignola said "I'm like a commander on a battlefield: I don't know where my troops are."

Vignola was eventually forced to back down to union demands, and for the rest of his term as police director, his relations with the union remained strained.

"As a whole, I think I did a good job," Vignola says now. The latest survey by Sorecom (a polling company owned by Le Devoir and two Montréal radio stations) showed that 75 per cent of the public was satisfied with the police director, his relations with the union remained strained.

In May of 1982, he ignored urges from the MUC Public Security Council to drop his reorganization plan which included disbanding specialized police squads and giving more investigative powers to the constables. Under pressure from Yvon Lamarre, then member of that council, to bring back the specialized squads, he threatened to resign unless permitted to run the force.

In early August, MAG President Gaspard Fauteux approached Vignola and offered him the party candidacy for mayor.

"I realized I was at a crossroads in my career," Vignola said. "I thought it would be a good opportunity to do much more for Montréal than previously."

Nick Auf der Maur, one of the founders of MAG and a city councillor since 1974, recalled some of the circumstances leading to Vignola's nomination:

"We'd been talking to a number of people about running, notably Claude Forget, formerly Québec minister of Health and Social Services. One of the problems was that you have to be a resident of Montréal to be a mayoral candidate."

"Somebody finally suggested, 'Why not Henri-Paul Vignola?' I thought it was somewhat of a bizarre idea; he still had two years on his contract as chief of police. But the more I thought about the idea, the more I liked it."

Auf der Maur was intrigued by Vignola, who had grown up in a family of 10 children in the East end during the depression, working his way up to chief of police.

"Instinctively, I felt the man had good personal qualities if he could do that. His running of the \$240 million police budget showed me he had administrative qualities as well," Auf der Maur said.

"He's a very shy, retiring sort of person," said Auf der Maur. "He does not seem to be driven by his ego. He's polite to a fault. He is just a very nice, decent sort of guy."

Auf der Maur concedes that Vignola is not a high-profile politician in the tradition of a René Lévesque or a Pierre Trudeau.

"His campaigning style is not the flashiest around. It's one of his drawbacks as a candidate. He doesn't know how to be a politician. But in my mind and others that is a good thing. It enables the party to stand on issues and form a consensus-style campaign," Auf der Maur said.

Auf der Maur doesn't think the fact that Vignola is fresh from an organization dominated by the Civic party and Drapeau will hurt his credibility with voters.

"René Lévesque came from the Liberals and presented himself as a credible alternative to the Liberals. That doesn't mean anything," Auf der Maur said.

"When you're contemplating change, you want someone with no risk, someone who represents security and unquestioned integrity," Auf der Maur said. "He's going to be far more attractive to voters than an unknown quantity, like Doré."

"If you wanted to define his philosophy, you'd have to say that it's humanistic, both in his administrative policies and actions and as a person."

"He's got a thing for politeness. I asked him once what would be the first thing he'd do as mayor and he said, 'Make those guys at the counter (in City Hall) be polite to citizens.'"

The candidate is physically very active. During the winter, Vignola enjoys cross-country skiing and with his wife and three children, all in their twenties. He wind-surfs in the summer at a lake near St. Agathe. He is also a year-round jogger, running three to five kilometres three times a week and 12 to 15 kilometres on the weekends. A regular church-goer, Vignola neither smokes nor drinks.

"A mayor should be the chief lobbyist for Montréal," said Vignola. "He should use his influence to create economic solutions in conjunction with business and government."

"The mayor is elected by more people than the prime minister or premier. So he has a larger mandate in Montréal."

The major problem facing Montréal today is unemployment, Vignola said. If elected, he plans to hold an economic summit meeting with representatives from business and government.

"I visited the Montréal Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade early on in the campaign," Vignola said. "They told me that it was the first time they had been approached for their opinions on a regular basis. They are consulted more by the provincial government than the city administration."

Vignola's day starts at 5:30 a.m. and usually doesn't finish until 1:00 a.m. On a typical day he gives up to eight interviews and criss-crosses the city animating the public through press conferences and speeches.

Vignola said his party's lack of experience in city government is not an important factor in the election nor beyond their control.



daily — E.G. ARZOUTIAN

Continued from page 7

"The Civic Party has been in power for the last 22 years, always with a large majority. Take the Parti Québécois for example. Very few of them had experience in 1976. And they've done a good job of management."

The Municipal Action Group has members from all walks of life, Vignola said, including chartered accountants, lawyers and businessmen. There is more than enough expertise to run the city, he said.

"City Hall is closed to the citizens, and all big projects go on behind closed doors. If we wanted to change the direction of a street, we would ask people what they thought before doing something."

Opponents to Vignola, however, accuse him of being opportunist, condescending and unsympathetic towards labour unions.

MAG held an encounter with community groups Sept. 14. Jacques Brouillette, a member of Montréal's largest bicycle organization, recalls what happened

when he and Bob Silverman of Le Monde à Bicyclette were invited to discuss the problems cyclists face in Montréal:

"It was a big room with a big table in front where Mr. Vignola and his colleagues sat...it looked like a council chamber! The social groups were sitting here and there and went one by one up to the table; to give their points of view...it smelled of bureaucracy at its worst."

Montréal Citizens Movement mayoral candidate Jean Doré called MAG an opportunist political group which rips off MCM party propositions. Doré said Vignola had a credibility gap with the voters.

"He talks about democracy and oxygen at city hall," said Doré, "but if you look at his record with police it's the complete opposite. He did not consult people when he abolished the youth squad, or when he reduced the number of police in the suburbs. He also had cold relations with the police brotherhood."



daily — E.G. ARZOUIAN

Policemen on the street, told this paper that Vignola's promises to open up City Hall in this campaign sound similar to his pledge to democratise the police department when he became director. However, they said, he turned out to be "an iron fist in a silken glove."

Nevertheless, Henri-Paul Vignola stands out in a campaign dominated by labor lawyers and political hangers-on. As Gaspard Fauteux put it:

"He is new in politics but he has been in public service for 30 years and knows what's going on in the city. His visions of Montréal are closer to those of the population."

Whatever the outcome of this election, Vignola has the will to be a formidable opponent: "In life, to succeed it takes a minimum of intelligence and a maximum of determination."



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Candidates for Mayor • Jean Doré

Doré: a homegrown candidate

by Daniel Maceluch

When Jean Doré was nominated as the Montréal Citizens' Movement (MCM) mayoral candidate in September, the media dismissed the 37-year-old labour lawyer as the "no-name" challenger in the race. Doré, they added, would follow the MCM's two previous mayoral hopefuls — Jacques Couture in 1974 and Guy Duquette in 1978 — into political oblivion.

Though Doré clearly began the electoral campaign as the dark horse candidate, he has steadily gained popularity in public opinion polls. He is now what most media observers say is the surprise of the campaign and has moved his party's popularity slightly ahead of the Municipal Action Group (MAG), the city's other opposition party.

With its "high profile" mayoral candidate, former police chief Henri-Paul Vignola, MAG, and not the MCM, were given the best chances of ousting the ruling Civic Party and mayor Jean Drapeau at the outset of the campaign. Jean Doré is a major reason for this turn around.

Doré's nomination as the MCM's leading man came as little surprise to those following municipal politics in Montréal. To explain Doré's choice is to understand the MCM itself.

The MCM, much like the New Democratic Party and the Parti Québécois, has had a strong "democratic" tradition of electing its own members to its highest posts, first and foremost. Everything in this party is "homegrown". Even if the party knows it is up against bigger names, like Vignola and Drapeau, it will never sacrifice this ideology. The party has also never been known for choosing celebrity candidates — instead, candidates are judged on substance and character. Doré was the ideal candidate, the logical choice.

He was a founding member of the MCM and its treasurer in 1974. More importantly, he had spent several years working at the community level as a consumer advocate and civil rights activist. He was also the president of the Université de Montréal students' association, René Levésque's press secretary, a reporter with Radio-Canada, a host of a television series and co-author of the book, "The Secret Police in Québec." While he may not be as well known as some of the other candidates, he has certainly been around.

Doré realizes he has an uphill struggle to unseat mayor Drapeau but like every underdog, he is hoping for an upset.

"Some people say that I have an image problem and

I know I'm not exactly a prestigious figure," Doré said in an interview. "But in a six week election campaign, like this one, you get so much coverage from the media that it's not very difficult for a no-name candidate to get known. The important aspect is the solutions you put forward and if you can communicate this to the people."

While the latest Sorecom poll ranked him third in popularity with voters, far behind the mayor and three percentage points behind MAG's Vignola, other factors have come into play to work against him. Several times during the campaign, Doré's opponents have pointed to his age and his party's so-called "links" with the P.Q. How he has been able to neatly sidestep these issues, "smear tactics" as he puts it, and use them to his advantage, is truly the Doré magic.

Some say Doré's age, 37, is a liability. Yet, Pierre Benoit, also a lawyer, was only 33 when he became the mayor of Ottawa in 1972. And there was John Sewell, elected the mayor of Toronto in 1978: he was 37.

More damaging, perhaps, is his and the MCM's links with the P.Q. Doré was press secretary to René Levésque in the 1970 provincial election but left the party in 1975. The only political party he has been a member of since then, he said, is the MCM.

As for the party itself, several candidates have worked or run under the P.Q. banner. The most notable are Doré's co-candidate in district 27, Claude Gregoire, a former P.Q. riding president, and Jean Roy, candidate in district 39 and MCM president, a P.Q. candidate in the St-Louis riding in 1973. Other MCM candidates include Jacqueline Bordeleau (district 57), a former political attaché to Marcel Leger, Marielle Seguin (district 18), a former aide to Lise Payette and André Berthelet (district 29), who lost a P.Q. nomination in the Villeray riding.

Ironically, though, the MCM's greatest support is coming from Montréal's west end, heavily populated with anglophones and Liberal sympathizers. Says Marvin Rotran, MCM candidate in the Snowdon riding (district 50): "We have about 400 members in the Snowdon and Côte-des-Neiges area and I think it would be fair to say the majority of them are Liberals, federal or provincial. And when we go door to door, people talk about Jean Doré. People are saying he is bright, quick, articulate, energetic and he's got a great future and a lot of people are taking stock in him. The electorate is beginning to accept Jean as a very warm and positive type of person. The only talk about his past with the P.Q. is coming from the opposition parties."

If the electorate is beginning to "take stock" in

Doré, it comes as no surprise to the MCM. Doré is exactly what the doctor ordered: young, aggressive, articulate, intelligent and bilingual. With Doré at its helm, says Michael Fainstat, the MCM's only elected councillor, the MCM has a "good chance" of capturing up to 30 seats on council.

"Jean Doré is in municipal politics to stay," Fainstat said. "He is the most attractive mayoral candidate we've ever had and he has completely mastered the ability of presenting the program of the MCM."

In the past two civic elections, MCM mayoral candidates could not break mayor Drapeau's hold on city hall, leaving the MCM without a leading spokesperson. This election will be different, MCM officials say, since Doré will also run as a co-candidate in the north-end riding of Octave Cremazie (district 27) with Claude Gregoire, a Hydro Québec foreman.

Before accepting the MCM's offer as its candidate for mayor, Doré had asked Michael Fainstat to propose changes to Québec's electoral law to allow mayoral candidates to also run at the district level.

"I didn't want to do only two months of active campaigning (for mayor) and then eventually disappear because I wasn't on city council," Doré said. "It will be a strenuous campaign, both physically and mentally difficult, but I know I can do it and we planned the campaign so that I could."

With two opposition parties, the MCM and MAG, running similar campaigns, voters have been faced with the difficult task of choosing between them. At various times during the campaign, both parties addressed the following topics: abolishing or reducing the water tax, lowering property taxes, decentralizing the city's bureaucracy, making Montréal an international banking centre, creating neighbourhood city halls and the most popular of all, "democratizing" city hall.

While Doré acknowledges the problem voters may face, he said the MCM has helped many citizen's groups in the past four years even if it wasn't in power and added the MCM is not an "electoral" party like MAG.

"I think the people are beginning to learn that MAG is not a political party that is deeply rooted in different neighbourhoods and is mostly a political group that becomes active three months prior to an election," he said.

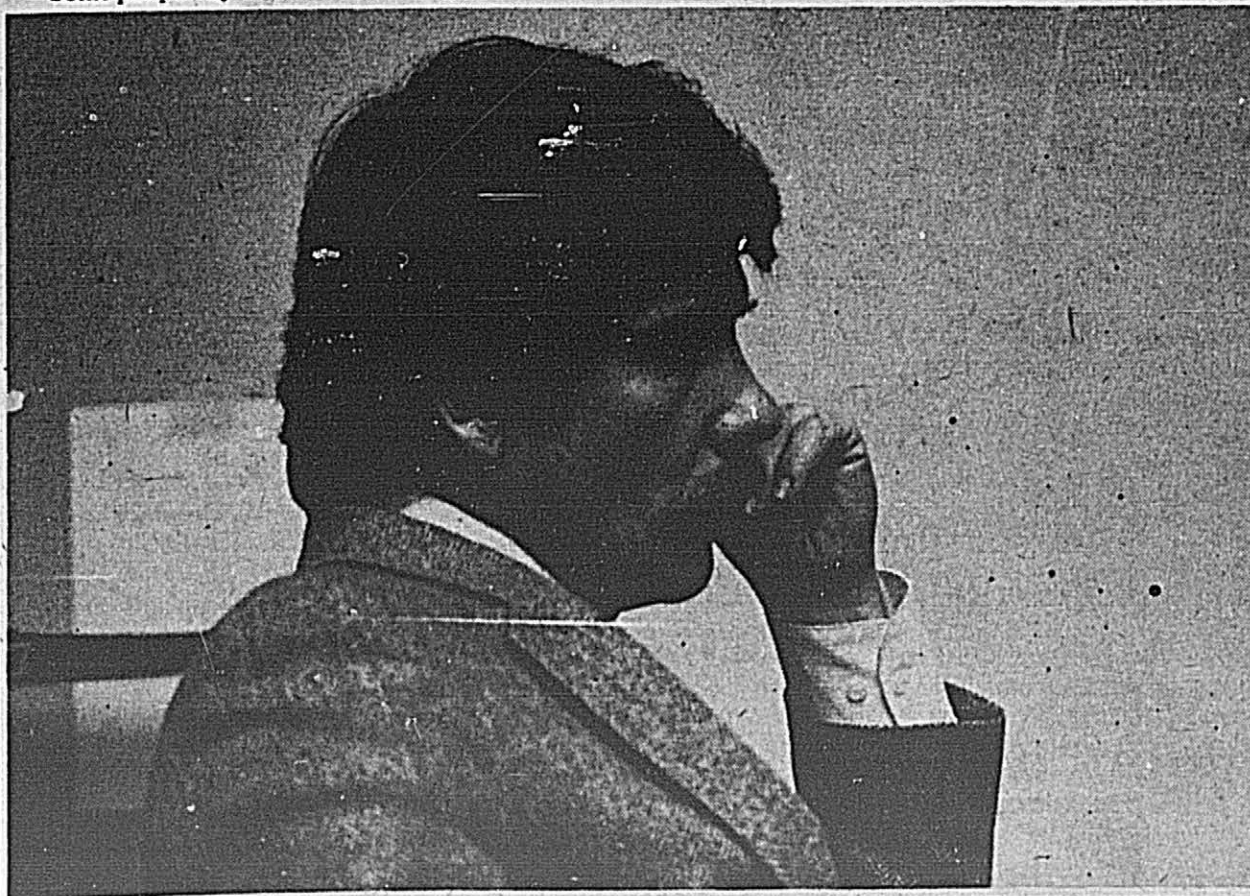
The biggest challenge facing the MCM, Doré said, will be attracting the undecided voters to his party.

"The issue in this campaign will be where the undecided voters (40 per cent at the district level in the last Sorecom poll) will go," he said. "These people are open to the alternatives are ready for a change. In this election, we are the alternative. For people who want change in Montréal, we're the only democratic and credible alternative."

If anything, Jean Doré will be remembered for leading the most imaginative and exciting campaign in an otherwise boring electoral race.

Unlike the other parties who simply held press conferences at party headquarters, Doré held several of his outdoors. He held one conference in a forest to be razed for condominiums in Cartierville, and another in a bus on Doctor Penfield in front of a building set for demolition. In a two-month electoral campaign, Doré has used the media to his advantage and brought issues to the media. For example, he held a press conference in a small restaurant in Chinatown that would be demolished to make room for an apartment building and he set up his party's NDG headquarters in the then vacant Monklad theatre and used its marquee for publicity. Said Fainstat: "We do things differently in this party."

Doré's campaigning may have paid off. Two weeks ago, both Drapeau and executive committee chairman Yvon Lammarre campaigned in Doré's district 27, breaking the mayor's long standing tradition of not visiting individual ridings in an election campaign. This prompted Doré to say: "This is a noticeable change in their attitude and strategy in the fact that from their point of view, I'm the enemy right now and I think the race up until the end of the campaign will be a race between the MCM and the Civic Party." May the best "Jean" win.



Doré — E. G. ARZOUIAN

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Candidates for Mayor • Independents

Alternatives to the mainstream

by Danny Kucharsky

Gilles Gervais, Katy LeRougetel and Patricia Metivier are the invisible three, independent mayoralty candidates who lack media exposure, big budgets and tailor-made images.

Their chances of winning the municipal election on November 14 are about as great as the possibility of Mayor Jean Drapeau completing his response to the Malouf Commission before Election Day. In other words, their chances are nil and they know it. But they're running anyway.

Take Katy LeRougetel for instance.

"For me running is winning," she says. "It's a way to get out the ideas."

So all three put up their \$300, got 250 signatures and are now making valiant attempts to get their message across to the people of Drapeauville. (There was almost a fourth independent candidate, but Jovan Lopovic-Lopitza, who lives below the poverty level and is more commonly known as the "Mountain Man" bowed out of the race after being unable to raise the needed \$300).

If nothing else, the independent candidates have a flair for finding interesting campaign platforms. For example, you won't hear any boring stuff about sewage from Gilles Gervais.

Why bother with such silly things when we're in, according to Gervais, the worst economic crisis since not the 1930s, but the 14th century! Forget about bringing back the 65 bus route, says Gervais. Concentrate instead on making Canada into a republic and reorganizing the entire Canadian banking system. Then, maybe, you can get your 65 bus back. But in the middle of a depression there are more important things to do.

Like stopping the neo-nazi insurgency, says Gervais, who is a follower of the mysterious Lyndon Larouche, leader of the National Democratic Policy Committee. Larouche is a right-wing extremist with moral majority recruiting tactics.

According to Gervais, the Canadian government is out to nazify the Criminal Code. A reform commission has been set up to legalize euthanasia and Pierre Trudeau is talking about creating Nazi work camps for 50,000 of the nation's unemployed youth, providing them with picks and shovels (free of charge).

Furthermore, the government is going soft on Nazi war criminals in Canada and is helping provide "genocidal bankers" with racist ammunition, to see how far they can get.

Gervais cites the example of Louis Jalabert, head of the Canadian subsidiary of the Banque Nationale de Paris who was quoted recently in *The Gazette* as saying that he likes Canada because it is a white country.

"What is this? This guy's an out and out racist. They're testing this and people are totally indifferent."

A banker's dictatorship is coming and "half-ass" measures are not enough to stop it. "The bankers laugh at sit-ins and demonstrations," says Gervais.

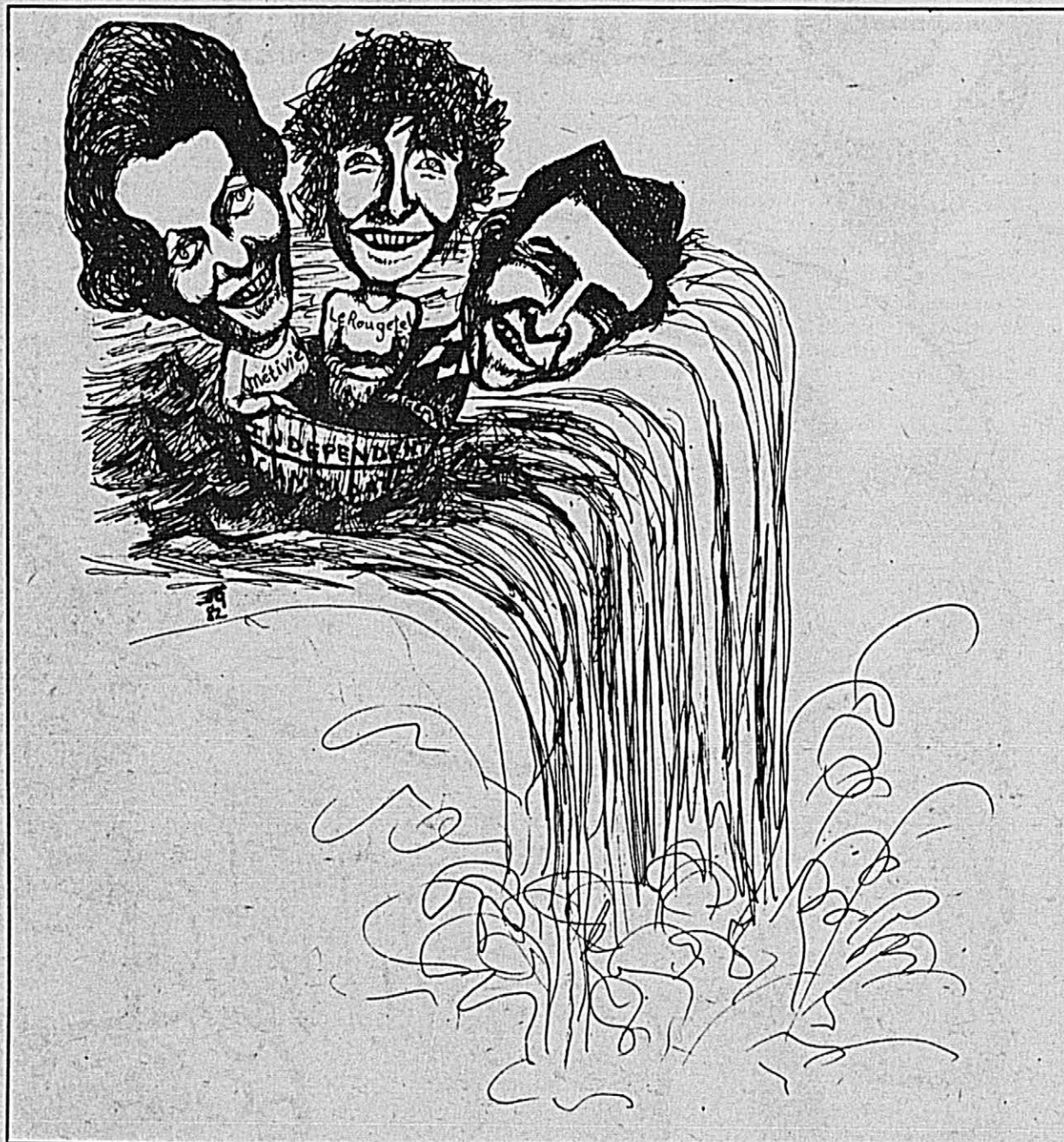
If Gervais were elected he would immediately abolish any of the economic measures that Milton Friedman stands for (Friedman has destroyed the economies of Israel and Chile, he says), and set up a debt moratorium and a new banking system based on gold reserves where the dollar would be pegged at a fixed rate of at least \$500 an ounce.

To provide jobs, the North-American Water and Power Alliance project would be launched to divert much of Canada's water to the U.S. and Mexico and "freak out the environmentalists."

Montreal would become a centre for nuclear research. Nuclear plants would be mass-produced on the Saint-Lawrence Seaway and shipped to Third World countries via the port of Montréal.

"I'm against this nuclear freeze concept. It leads to war," says Gervais, who when not running for mayor is a translator.

He also supports a classical education for children. "Kids in high school should graduate either with Sanskrit, classical Greek or Latin." They should also be introduced to "well-tempered" music like Bach or Beethoven.



Consequently, punk music should be banned: "It bestializes man," he says. "It's not a question of censorship, but of taste."

Despite all this, Gervais does not expect to win the election: "The idea is to get people mobilized on these questions," he says.

And then there's Patricia Metivier. A former candidate in the federal and provincial elections, Metivier also ran in the 1974 municipal election capturing over 3000 votes.

"If I could get coverage I'd be the next mayor," she says blasting the media for making it seem there are only three candidates when there are really six. Metivier says that Montréal has not had a mayor for over twenty years. Drapeau is a maniac: a weak, ineffectual rubber-stamper who has usurped power and created his own entity, she says. Corruption is a constant at City Hall and Metivier says her home has been continuously robbed and vandalized after she had spoken out about it.

Meanwhile Quebec as a whole is run by a "handful of pseudo-fascists who put us on blacklists, and broken-down journalists like Ryan and Lévesque."

What's needed is someone who will protect people's God-given rights and Metivier believes she's the one.

Metivier, a legal researcher and former broadcaster, says that community centres are needed to "fill the great lonely void for people" who can't afford to pay for movies or go roller-skating. The poor, the elderly and the young are being pushed into crime and suicide and much needs to be done for these people.

People living in low-cost housing get tax breaks, while people living on their own get nothing. To correct this disparity, Metivier would abolish taxes for people earning less than \$20,000.

She'd also wipe out the municipal debt, partly by erasing excessive loans from the books, lowering taxes and centralizing the police. Finally, she'd do something about the 5,000,000 francophones "who no longer have the right to speak English."

Au contraire, according to Katy LeRougetel.

LeRougetel believes that the recent ruling by Justice Jules Deschenes on Bill 101 which allows some children to attend English schools is a dangerous precedent for francophones. "We have to use the resources of the city to fight this," she says.

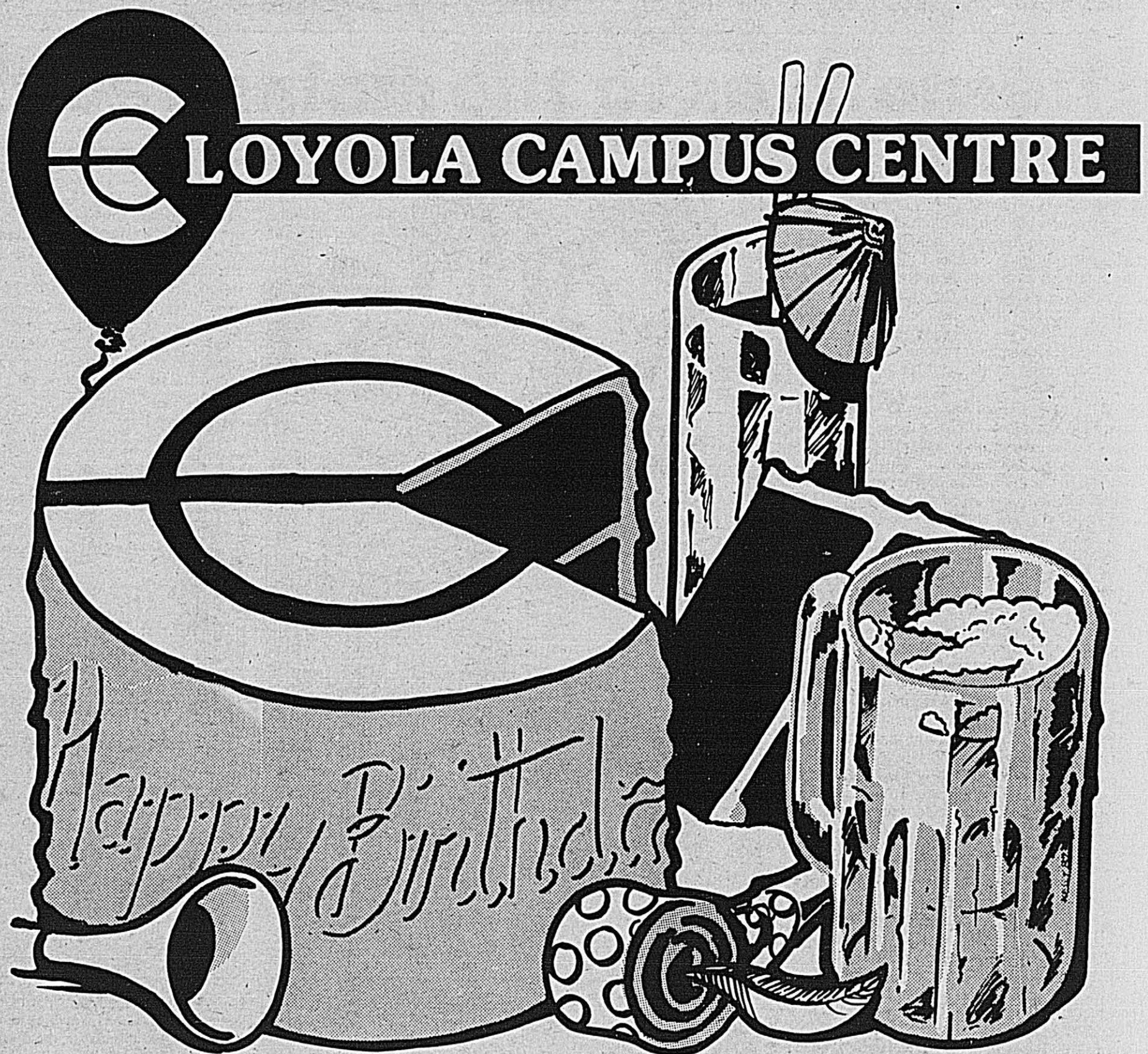
LeRougetel, a member of the Trotskyist Young Socialists and a representative of the Revolutionary Workers League is running her campaign around two main themes — the defence of French language rights and the defence of public sector workers.

The city's resources also have to be used to fight against Quebec government attempts to roll-back public sector workers' salary increases, says LeRougetel.

"It represents a big attack on our rights," she says. LeRougetel has already spoken to MUCTC maintenance workers about her political approach that "defends working people."

LeRougetel, a machinist at the Rolls Royce aircraft plant says it's important that she, as a woman, is running for mayor. "Women suffer a lot of discrimination in the job market and public sector women's wages are being hit most."

As mayor, LeRougetel would use the office "to educate, to mobilize, to put pressure on governments to quit undermining our rights." So far, says LeRougetel, people she's met have given her a fantastic response.



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Interview

Jean Doré: "I'm an issues man"

By Peter F. Kuitenbrouwer

Television cameras, sound crews, newswriters, and supporters have been following Jean Doré around for weeks. Not only has he been staging a press conference on a specific topic (Housing, democratization, renovation, water tax) and a media event almost every day for three weeks, but he's granted many interviews with hungry reporters.

When Jean Drapeau's administration unveiled the 1983 budget, Doré was at City Hall with comments for the press right after Lamarre spoke, barely three hours after the document was distributed. Already, he had specific criticism. 25 microphones pinned him to the wall.

Always his press aides are there, handing him his coat, whisking him off to his next appointment. After this interview, his driver hustled him out to dinner, and then more meetings.

The Montréal Citizens' Movement headquarters at the corner of Mount Royal and Boyer is filled with organizers and decorated with posters and huge electoral maps of the island. Doré hungrily poured himself a coffee and sat down.

Election '82: You look tired.

Doré: Well I am getting a little worn out, yes. Last night I spoke on minority rights at the International YMCA, and then at the Plateau auditorium with MCM candidates from districts 33, 35, 36, and 39. The spirit was tremendous! We had 550 people, and a well-decorated hall, it was very warm.

There was a great turn-out — no comparison to 1978. When we started the campaign we got 1000 people for a fund-raiser, even though we'd only announced our candidates two weeks before.

Election '82: What kind of people does MCM's main support come from?

Doré: MCM will get strong support from people 35 or less, that is, tenants, francophones — and anglophones. MAG seems to get more support from ethnic groups, but ours is improving. It's hard to analyze. We seem to attract more educated people. I think we're gaining support among the elderly, the people 45 and older, who traditionally are captives of the Civic Party. They are beginning to doubt, I think, that he can do another four-year mandate. They think he's been there too long, and they are looking for a younger guy — person, I should say, because it could be a woman — according to the canvassing we've done. Actually we're running a strong race in a lot of ridings. At least 45 candidates have strong campaigns. We think we're running second.

Election '82: How did you organize this campaign?

Doré: Well, the general campaign was planned a month ago — what issues we'd address, when and on what we would speak. The questions we raise (about municipal government) often come out of tenants committee meetings. Our campaign has four main themes: economic development, fiscal policy, housing, and democracy.

Election '82: In terms of fiscal policy, what are the major problems?

Doré: Well, we know that certain sectors of Montréalers, like tenants and small homeowners pay proportionally too much tax. In the West and North of Montréal, mainly. When there is a high rise in evaluations on duplexes and triplexes, the city overtaxes tenants because it does not reduce the tax burden to compensate. Property evaluations have gone up 140 per cent in a five-year period for small home-owners.

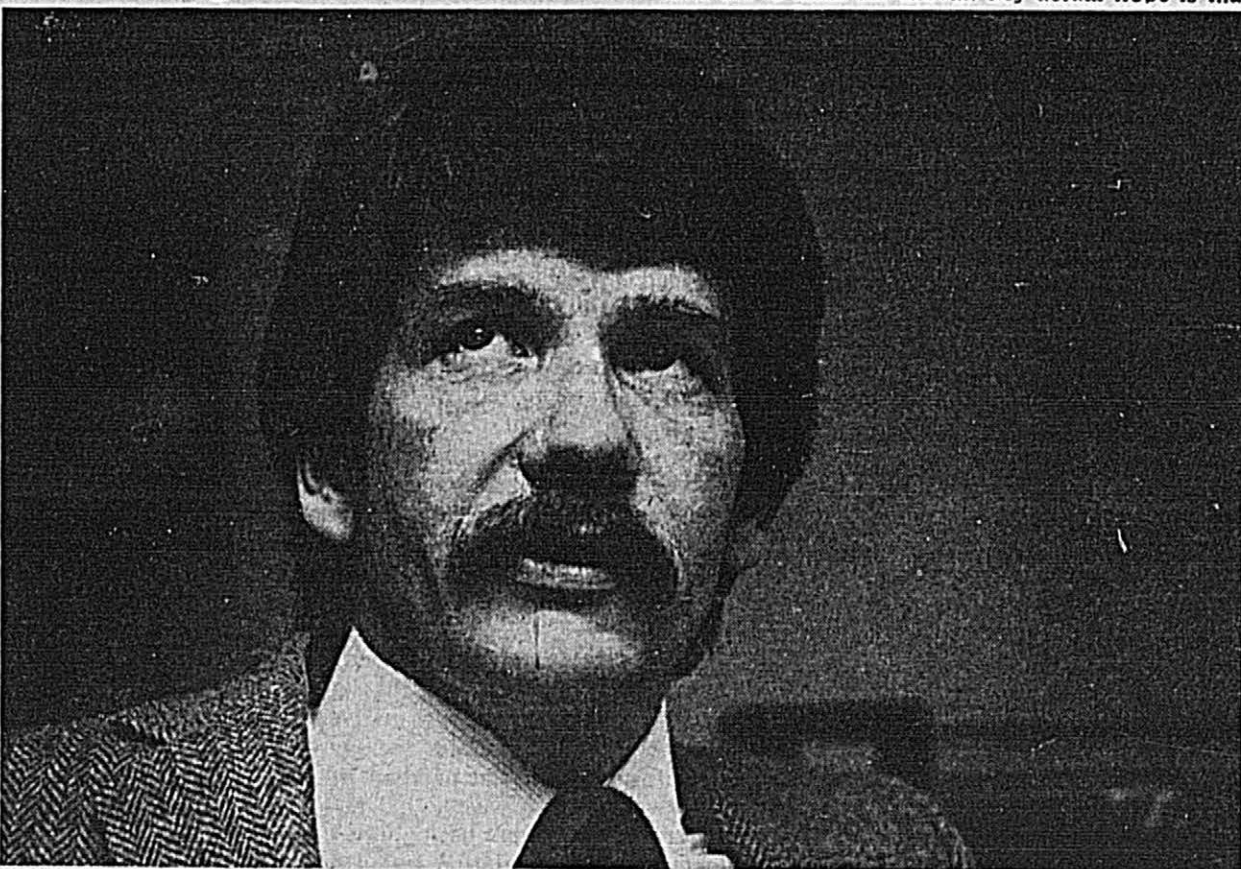
Election '82: The Drapeau administration corrected this somewhat with their latest budget (two weeks ago) by cutting residential taxes and increasing tax on vacant lots.

Doré: But they never taxed vacant lots before! Now they're putting a \$1 tax on them. In our proposed budget, however, we're taxing vacant lots at their full value and at the full tax rate. Our strategy would gain revenue and discourage speculation.

Our vacant lot tax would gain revenue and discourage speculation. We're putting a full tax rate on serviced vacant lots, and a 50 per cent tax on unserviced vacant lots.

Drapeau's water tax, as well, is very hard to manage. There are 434,000 tax accounts in this city. The tax, as well, used to be quite unfair. But now, with the new budget, the government have made it completely regressive. Now the tax is simply \$60 per person, tenant or homeowner. An elderly person in an apartment now pays the same amount as a person with three bathrooms and a swimming pool. We would base the water tax on the full evaluation of property for 1983, and scrap it — for residences — in 1984. That would be a \$50 million decrease in revenue. This we would finance with a tax on vacant lots.

The civic party are now taxing commerce and industry for water based on the same evaluation scale since 1976. Under an MCM administration, the business and industrial sector will pay water tax on their 1982 evaluation. Then in 1984 we will install water meters in all commercial and industrial spaces. Some of these meters already exist. Then it will become a direct service charge.



Election '82: People have criticized you for putting high taxes on industry. Will your policies drive industry out of Montréal?

Doré: We are putting more pressure on commercial establishments by raising the sur-tax on big businesses. But the sur-tax which is now on businesses who earn more than \$100,000 we will raise to \$200,000, so some people will be paying less. But Provigo, Steinberg, and Eaton will pay more. Our tax proposals are based on equity and capacity to pay.

When you finish this whole operation, you have \$25 million left over. We will re-distribute this money to the electorate, by reducing the tax rate 15 cents for 1983.

Election '82: The Municipal Action Group claim to have a comprehensive economic policy and scheme for redevelopment.

Doré: What is the fiscal policy of MAG? They don't know what they're speaking about. They talk about spending \$50 million for economic development, and cutting 2,000 jobs in the city. But in Montréal, there's no more fat. We're at the skeleton in the civil service. Then they say they won't fire people, but reduce employees through attrition. 250 people leave the MUC civil service yearly. So it will take them eight years to fulfill this promise.

Then MAG said they'd spend the money over four years. But this is approximately, if you look at the budget, what the Civic Party is doing. They also claim there is a \$164 million hole in the Drapeau budget. However, they forgot the fiscal asset of Montréal: \$16 billion. A 10 per cent rise in property evaluations next year, then, will fill that supposed "hole."

Election '82: People criticize MCM for being dogmatic, left-wing extremists.

Doré: MCM has democratic structures. We have 4,200 members, and a democratic convention every year. We have the same type of debates as co-operatives had. The Marxist-Leninists have put forward lines that are incompatible. These people have joined the anarchists and the Marxists. The MCM are people concerned about life at the local level. We are always active between election campaigns, and we estimate we've accumulated 120,000 names on petitions protesting Civic party proposals. MAG are only activated during election campaigns. Their representative has done a lousy job. The exact reality is that they are an opportunistic political group. Their own platform-writing was a catastrophe. They had to consult the electorate in a panic recently to put it together. In West-end Montréal, they're saying "Doré is a socialist."

Increasingly, with Vignola, it looks like they have "misé sur le mauvais cheval. My actual hope is that

they will be wiped out as a political group. I think we have a chance of defeating Drapeau. Everybody's saying "Drapeau is unbeatable, but I'm voting for change."

I don't like this campaign, it really makes me mad. I hate this smearing (from MAG). I'm an issues man.

Election '82: How will you increase democracy at City Hall?

Doré: We will hold local public discussions and consultations to write a "loi d'aménagement du territoire." We will consult, and then write a proposal, and then submit that for consultation. The process will be: inform, consult, referendum, decision. And if the electorate decides to change a major part, we will give them the right to appeal to the Québec court of appeal.

You can't develop a city behind closed doors. Toronto has a public development plan which took them two years of consultation to implement.

Election '82: What do you mean by "decentralization" in your party platform?

Doré: We plan to put offices which distribute building and renovation permits in existent buildings in each district. Now it takes a day to get a permit. Say you want to demolish a shed. You have to go to Ville St. Michel to the ancien garre Viger. Then you have to go pay it. Then you take the receipt back to another place for a permit.

These theoretical concepts of ours have been refined a lot since '74. The thing that is dangerous about neighborhood councils is that an élite or radical group could take control, and direct policy. Still this has not happened.

Ethnic votes count, not needs

by Suzy Goldenberg

When money gets tight, say leaders of Montréal's minority communities, "ethnics have to wait because Québécois come first."

Thirty-four per cent of this city's electorate (the minority population) feel somewhat neglected by the present administration. Minority groups aren't adequately represented in the civil service; they are barely consulted when their neighbourhoods are redeveloped.

There is a lingering stigma attached to anyone who has not been born in this country. Immigrants are not viewed as equals by Canadian-born residents — even years after they receive their citizenship papers, according to minority groups. These groups complain they are almost "second-class citizens" in this country. They would like to be viewed as real Canadians.

Says Pascual Delgado, co-ordinator of the Committee to Promote Minorities (CPM), "people aren't thinking in terms of improving the lot of ethnic citizens but in terms of getting their vote."

MAG on Minorities

In fact, MAG was the first municipal party to complain about the present treatment of allophones (people whose native language is neither French nor English) under the Civic Party administration. Sofoklis Rasoulis, the party's candidate for Parc-Extension District 25, told Le Journal de Montréal last week that "ethnic groups do not count in the eyes of the Drapeau administration."

Rasoulis says the present government "is not deterred from taxing all immigrants who have settled in their city, but has refused to offer them municipal employment."

Specifically, Rasoulis claims there are no Greeks in blue-collar city jobs and that 700 students from his heavily ethnic-populated district alone were unable to find summer employment.

The Lone Ranger

According to Delgado and lone MCM incumbent city councillor Michael Fainstat, however, no statistics are available on the proportion of non-francophones employed by the city.

"There is a complete absence of information — the right to know is once again being denied to the public," says

Fainstat, who represents Confédération District 48.

He says repeated inquiries about the number of immigrants and women employed in the municipal government have not turned up any information. The city claims not to have compiled such statistics.

According to Delgado, if provincial statistics are any indication, four or five per cent of city employees come from minorities. The number of those employed by the province is two to five per cent.

There is data, however, on the breakdown of different language and culture groups within the city police force. The Communauté Urbaine de Montréal (CUM) Police public relations service has provided Delgado with a stat-sheet on ethnic minorities.

Less is More

334 non-anglo and non-french persons are employed within police ranks. This amounts to 5.64 per cent of the 5,672 person total work force. 4.37 per cent of these allophones are deemed "visible minorities." Visible minorities are defined as most ethnic groups aside from white Europeans.

However, these figures include both street-cops and those employed in the administrative sector of the police force. 9.4 per cent of the 158 blue-collar workers in the police administration are from ethnic backgrounds. The numbers for white collar workers are lower — 4.4 per cent of the 670 employed.

The percentage of beat cops who are visible minorities is lower: 3.79 per cent for officers and constables combined.

Delgado's committee, looking at these figures, has proposed affirmative action for ethnic candidates seeking jobs in the city force. The numbers of minority group employees in administrative departments having direct contact with the population is much too low, says Delgado.

One Haitian

The ethnic population is isolated from the workings of the city when all authority figures are drawn from a Canadian-born labour pool. It is all too easy for minority youths to view cops as the enemy when there is only one Haitian, one Chinese, five Greeks or one native in uniform.

An example of the alienation of the ethnic community from municipal bureaucrats is the city inspection-



permit scandal which rookie City Councillor Sid Stevens exposed in 1978. Inspectors demanded pay-offs for declaring commercial premises safe. In some cases, inspectors gleaned as much as \$1,000 a year from bewildered immigrant store owners.

To boost discussion of minority rights in the election campaign, the Committee to Promote Minorities conducted a media blitz and sponsored an all-candidate debate on the issue last week.

Because the Civic Party forbids its candidates from debating in public, only those running for the two opposition parties showed up at the meeting.

Sign language

MCM mayoralty candidate Jean Doré spoke of tourism and supported not-so-Bill-101 multi-language signs as well as preservation of existing ethnic neighbourhoods and jobs.

Ethnic community leaders showed most interest in Doré's comments, near the end of his speech, about jobs for minority groups.

"An MCM municipal government will put emphasis upon and encourage the hiring of civil service employees from the ethnic community — especially in the police force," promised Doré.

Fainstat, who was at the meeting as Doré's back-up after the mayoralty candidate scuttled off to another appointment, stressed Doré's sincerity on the issue, by pointing to Doré's record in La Ligue des Droits et Libertés.

Fainstat added in a later interview that the MCM recommends standards making it easier for minorities to be cops. He proposes changing the

physical and academic requirements of Montréal police.

By launching an advertising campaign in schools and in foreign-language community newspapers, Fainstat says, the city would encourage minorities to apply for positions within the force.

Politicos hand-cuffed

Although the MCM says it will do all it possibly can to swell the ranks of immigrant employment within the city administration, they say there isn't all that much they can do. Their hands are tied by the constricting economy, they claim.

"With the present economic and budget system," explains Doré, "it's not in our interest to lay off people just to hire more."

But, adds Doré, "the MCM has no plans to reduce our civil service. That is Reaganism."

Antonio Costanzo, MAG candidate for District 46 in NDG, was that party's representative at the CPM's debate.

He began his exposition on MAG's party platform for minority issues with the usual condemnation of the Civic Party administration's attitude towards ethnic community groups.

He paraphrased fellow MAG candidate Rasoulis' blurt in Le Journal de Montréal before suggesting more communication between immigrant groups and the administration, maintenance of different ethnic cultures in neighbourhoods settled by predominately immigrant groups, and the feasibility of multi-lingual signs.

Costanzo did not have any offers of employment for the members of the



LINK — MICHELLE JAVIER

Continued from page 14

minority groups present at the meeting, possibly due to MAG mayoralty candidate Henri-Paul Vignola's election promise to cut 2,000 positions in the municipal civil service.

Constanzo stated, however, that, "there should not and must not be discrimination in city administration dedicated to needs of the entire community."

He also maintained that, "with a MAG administration we will have a guarantee of accessibility, reliability and democracy at City Hall."

With Open Ears

"What we want in our party is to listen to people — not tell the people what they should want. I live in NDG. I can't possibly know what's good for you in Parc Extension," Constanzo told his audience.

One city councillor who claimed he did know what was good for the ethnic community in the Parc area was Civic Party incumbent for District 34 Sid Stevens.

Stevens' city hall record, he is quick to say, demonstrates his commitment to the different ethnic communities that make up his district's constituents.

Wanted: Jobs

He has lobbied on council for the inclusion of minority groups in the police force and the municipal administration. Though he would like to see more police officers of ethnic origin working within the ethnic neighbourhoods, Stevens does not support affirmative action.

And, like every other candidate, Stevens points to the present ban on hiring and says that ethnics have to wait for the money to flow again.

"I've been fighting for these things.

I'll continue to fight for them," says Stevens. "But it's up to MUC (the Montréal Urban Community) to lift the freeze."

Stevens stressed the importance of communication with the various communities. Although he himself does not speak Greek, Portuguese or Spanish, the predominant languages in his district, Stevens says: "I always try to at least start the first few lines of my speeches in their language."

Part of this all-important communication process, according to Fainstat, is regular consultation with minority groups on urban development and commercial affairs.

Specifically, Fainstat referred to the Guy Favreau and planned projects in Chinatown.

"The Chinese have been treated with total contempt by the city in the past 15 years" who "allow all kinds of development to take place," Fainstat said.

"There was no attempt to protect and preserve the nature and cultural entity of this community," he adds. "It (the development) has placed a tourniquet — a strangulation on that community."

According to Fainstat, low-income housing has become drastically tight because of the development in that area.

He proposes a "complete moratorium on any further development in that area," until "a decision can be taken in a democratic open way."

MCM policy on the issue would be to "at all times respect the specific character of a neighbourhood. All kinds of development should preserve the rich ethnic background of people that live in the area," says Fainstat.

"The typical attitude of government so far has been paternal. 'We are the government, we'll give you more folk music centres and more Greek libraries,' " says Delgado. "What has to happen is participation in decision-making."

"We won't be electoral pawns."



Link — MITCHELL BAUM

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Issues • Industrial redevelopment

Industrial Montréal

by G. Pierre Goad

At least the three parties are paying lip service to the economy of this city in the current election campaign.

Few concrete proposals aside from the present administration's dubious policies have been made. Montréal's decaying economy should make industry and employment a burning issue in this contest.

Economic renewal is endorsed in principle by every party (read 1983 budget for the Civic Party) but it has not been a hot topic of discussion during this campaign. The economy has been discussed in general terms, in between recurring bouts of 'match the tax cut', industrial development has been effectively ignored by the candidates, and to its everlasting discredit, the voting populace.

The problems faced by Montréal's industrial and manufacturing sectors are not the sole responsibility of the city administration. The federal and provincial governments and the private sector all play their part. The city appears to have abrogated its responsibility in this area.

Montréal has always been a transportation centre. The economy has been linked with transport related industries.

The highways which lead in and out of the city are under the jurisdiction of the province. Public transport is also under the province' administration and funding.

Airports and air travel are under federal government control, as are the railways. The port, a traditional motor of the local economy, is under federal control.

The streets and sidewalks of the city are under civic authority.

Transportation illustrates the complicated the labyrinth of jurisdictional overlap in this city.

The manufacturing sector is another example of this. One economist, Jean-Guy Frenette of the Fédération des Travailleurs du Québec, estimates that roughly a third of the city's job are in manufacturing and that of these, fifty per cent are in "traditional industries like clothing and foot-wear whose infrastructure is crumbling."

Traditional industries is a euphemism for dying industries. Canada as a nation cannot compete forever with the labour-exploiting countries of the Pacific Rim. Our 'traditional industries' survive largely because of protective tariffs.

New technology manufacturing is the new rage of industrial redevelopment. Unfortunately making the transition from working with double-knit to working with silicon chips is not an easy one. Obviously retraining the work-force is a prerequisite for any large-scale shift in the orientation of our manufacturing sector.

There has been much talk of turning Montréal into a high-tech and biotechnology centre. Everybody from the State of Alabama to the City of Portland has the same idea. In other words competition is fierce.

Although high-tech may not be the entire answer there is definitely a new industrial revolution in the making. Montréal, if it wants to regain any of its former vigour, must prepare for the transition in co-operation with the

federal and provincial governments. This is not an easy task.

The provincial government, especially since the Parti Québécois came to power, has pursued a policy of regionalism which leaves Montréal out in the cold, nothing more than a Chicoutimi with a subway system in the grand scheme of things. There are some signs that this might be changing. This fall the PQ Montréal caucus has met with various city officials and employer and employee groups and has pledged to draw up a list of recommendations for the premier and cabinet. Reaction from those people that met with the PQ caucus has been generally positive.

The federal government has not ignored Montréal, but it has not pursued any kind of coherent policy either. Delays in completion of large public works projects seem to be the norm. Place Guy Favreau was nothing but a gaping hole in the middle of Chinatown for over a year and there is still no word on what the feds will finally do to the Vieux Port. Originally the development was to have been presented to the public right about now.

Developing a coherent and practical industrial development strategy won't be easy. The Civic Party's greatest failing has been its reluctance to show some leadership and fight on Montréal's behalf. Pressure on other levels of government, co-operation with other levels of government and with the private sector, and, above all, coherent and effective policies — all are needed.

It is not surprising that both opposition have included variations on the same theme in their election platforms.

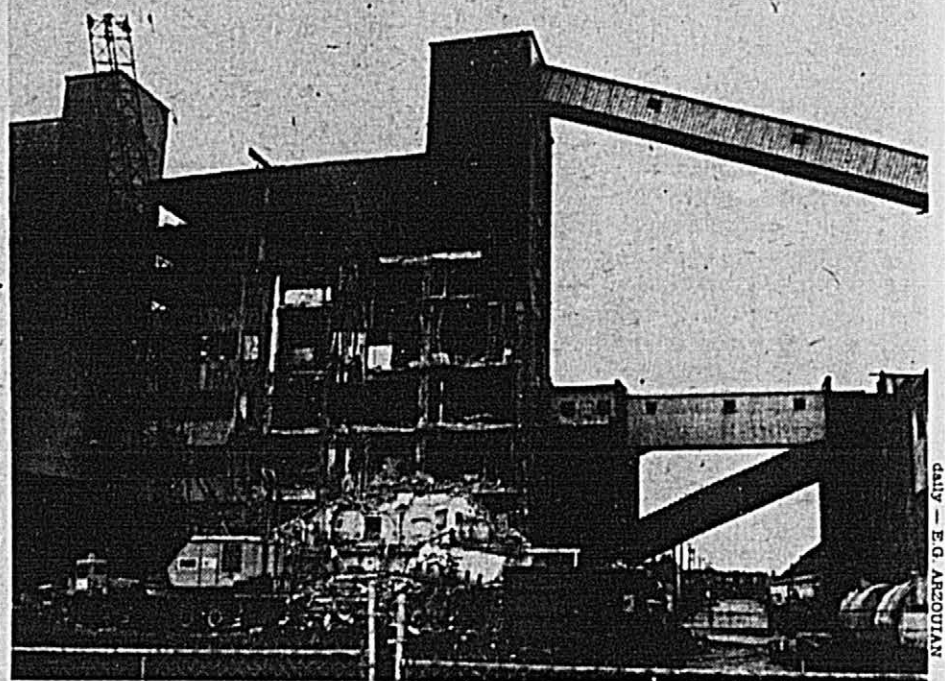
MAG came up with one of the few original ideas of this campaign when it announced that within 90 days of taking office, assuming they won, they would convene a special economic summit with all the different actors in the economic arena invited to attend. The MCM quickly promised the same thing and managed to get more mileage out of the proposal. The idea of economic summits is only original because its at the municipal level. The province has been holding large economic summits regularly, with little effect. Apart from the fact that they are milked for every last droplet of public-relations value.

The MCM goes into more detail than MAG in its platform document, listing in point form what appear to be a number of concrete proposals for economic development. However, for the most part the proposals are essentially the same kind of platitudes which permeate the MAG platform.

The most concrete idea tossed out by the MCM is a proposal calling for the creation of "une cité technologique", a kind of science park which will be plopped down in a place which will allow "close ties with research centres and Montréal's universities."

A specific location for this 'park' is not suggested. The MCM would like to see the park include a maritime transportation research centre and "social technology" research centre among other things.

The MCM also puts a heavy emphasis on transportation and related industries, and tourism. The rest of their proposals involve for the most part reorientations



of existing city programs, mainly by encouraging public consultation.

MAG wants many of the same things that the MCM wants but they put a heavy emphasis on economic leadership and working with the other levels of government. They are quite vague about exactly what they plan to do except for the proposed economic summit and the creation in 1983 of a "permanent organization for economic co-operation and joint consultation that will bring together representatives from all socio-economic groups."

MAG also wants a "City Council ready to assume a real economic leadership (which) will be able to re-establish confidence, to create the climate of an open city that is forward looking."

The Civic Party doesn't have an official platform but the glossy booklet "Economic and budget information — 1983" which accompanied the 1983 budget itself basically serves the same purpose.

Drapeau and his colleagues seem very satisfied with their record over the last four years.

The city has several programs which are aimed at industrial development and redevelopment. The granddaddy of them is CIDEM which was created almost four years ago and has had some measure of success in attracting new industries to the city. A new one, PRO-CRIM, involves grants for renovations in the industrial sector; "During the next five years, the city hopes to invest \$20 million in this program and thereby create 15,000 direct and indirect jobs."

Nine million dollars was spent to create seven industrial parks. Another \$18.2 million will be spent over the next three years "to complete development of these parks"

Drapeau also wants to attract the new high-tech industries to Montréal but not at the expense of the traditional industries, "their strengthening is as imperative as that of technological industries."

The budget report is quite remarkable for its ability to state the obvious; "Indeed, a number of elements are involved in making a city a complete entity — a place where one may work, do business, reside, in a word, live."

No place like home

by Pete Wheeland

Montréal has often been described as a "city of tenants," making housing one of the biggest issues in this campaign. The focal point for tenants' and parties' debates is the city's "Project 20,000 Homes."

The Municipal Action Group (MAG) and the Montréal Citizens' Movement (MCM) have been quick to criticize the Civic Party administration's present housing initiative for its tendency to cater to more affluent residents.

The "Project 20,000 Logements," according to the recently published Montréal budget report, "was designed to provide young households and families with a good alternative to what is available in the suburbs in terms of quality, location, environment and especially cost."

The only problem with that, say the opposition parties, is the Project is only bringing back the rich from the suburbs and does nothing for the citizens who really need the help.

According to MCM housing critic

Arnold Bennett, the city is building luxury condominiums and duplexes for people with incomes exceeding \$50,000 a year — a claim echoed by MAG housing observers.

Yet the two parties differ in what kind of housing each thinks should be provided.

The MAG platform, released October 19, says the party aims to provide "access to housing and ownership for modest and average income families, for young households, for the underprivileged, for elderly citizens and to rely on the development of land banks, co-operatives and other forms of co-ownership."

The MCM, on the other hand, wants to "foster the development of different forms of democratic housing management such as co-operatives and public or community non-profit organizations," according to the party's June, 1978 platform.

Although MAG has recently advocated strong support for this type of housing, Bennett claims that *this is simply an election ploy.*

Issues • Housing

Continued from page 16

"They were in favour of '20,000 Homes' as long as (MAG's Nick) Auf der Maur was on Council," he says. He believes MAG suddenly changed its position when it saw the success of the MCM's attack on the project.

MAG mayoralty candidate Henri-Paul Vignola, in an interview with *The Concordia Link* October 2, said he was just being "sensitized" to the issue of student co-operative housing and that there were "many things we can do which we still have to study." Yet in an interview with the *McGill Daily* September 27, he claimed MAG had already developed a plan for co-operative housing.

Another area of civic housing responsibility MAG and the MCM felt the city had neglected was the plight of tenants evicted by unscrupulous landlords and developers. The key example of this is the Duluth/Prince Arthur renewal project (see article on district 39). In this case, the parties point out, the city not only instigated the rapid commercial development which led to housing speculation, it also failed to help the low-income residents who suddenly found they could no longer afford the massive rent increases.

MAG's response to this problem is to "intensify housing renovation programs while at the



same time protecting tenants from abusive rent increases whose effect would be to chase large number of families from their homes."

"To ensure the accessibility of housing," says the party's platform, "the MCM wants to progressively improve the quality of the housing stock, but it is opposed to any initiative which would entail an undue increase in rent or which would evict tenants from their homes."

As well, the MCM wants the city to provide temporary housing for those forced to leave their homes due to renovations or fire damage.

It is at this point that similarities between MAG and the MCM disappear, as the MCM goes on to list dozens of other problem areas where they would initiate reforms. These include:

- A moratorium on the demolition of housing.
- A series of improvements in fire prevention through inspec-

tions, detection equipment and public information campaigns.

● A more active role by the city in informing tenants of their rights and in enforcing housing codes.

● Acting on the tenants' behalf when landlords or the Rental Board are unwilling or incapable of carrying out their responsibilities.

● Setting up district councils to oversee the development of local housing needs.

● Providing subsidies and assistance to landlords who have a good record of responding to tenant and city complaints.

Although MAG candidates have made many of the same promises, the party did not include them in its recent platform.

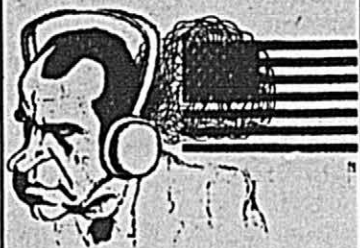
The Civic Party has no housing platform, instead the party stands on its record of the Project 20,000 Logements, which it claims has been an enormous success.

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Issues • Greenspace

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No green on scene

by Jean-Marc Gallant

The issue of greenspace or park and recreation area, is of top priority in many central Montréal districts. The problem with greenspace is that there isn't enough.

Michel Lemarche is a social worker for urban housing and environment at the International YMCA on Park Avenue. Lemarche sees few alternatives for candidates hoping to strike upon innovative vote-getting

ways of increasing the amount of greenspace available to citizens. The problem is especially acute in high density areas.

"Short of tearing down buildings, there is very little land or vacant lots around the city on which to set up parks," said Lemarche.

Many existing parks are too small to accommodate the needs of most communities or are situated near major traffic

arteries.

"An example is Jeanne Mance Park beside Park Avenue," said Lemarche, "kids coming from the west have no choice but to cross Park Avenue. This is obviously very dangerous."

Park space is scarce and is often far from where it is needed. The City of Montréal initiated a program within the last year with these two factors in mind. The "Place in the Sun" program is based on the precept that if the people can't get to the park, then bring the park to the people.

Back lanes separating one row of apartments and houses from another are hidden away throughout Greater Montréal. In the older sections of the city, these back lanes are run-down and dirty. The majority are crowded with large wooden storage sheds extending from each building, posing a fire hazard.

Place in the Sun is an attempt to clear out the back lots and transform them into small parks right on people's back doorsteps. The City allocates grants of up to a maximum of \$3,500 to tear down each homeowner's shed and put a metal fire escape in its place.

Once a majority of property owners in a prospective Place in the Sun have given their approval, the City takes over and completes the remaining renovation work. Lighting is installed, fencing is put up, grass is put in and even gardens are tastefully landscaped. Out come Dick and Jane to play...Right?

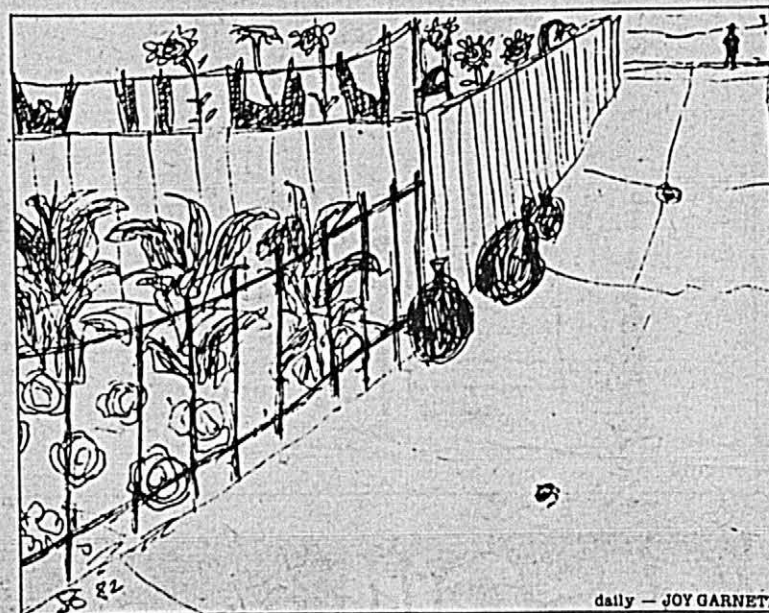
Wrong. To date work has been completed on only one of several back lanes originally designated for renovation in Lemarche's district.

The International YMCA, where Lemarche works, is situated in electoral district 32. This area is particularly hard-hit by a dearth of green space and is one of the city's prime targets for the project. Lemarche is responsible for selling the scheme to home owners in this district.

"The problem is that the grants have not been increased in the two years since the program's inception," said Lemarche "a minimum of \$4000 to \$5000 is now needed to demolish the sheds and build the metal stairways. Sometimes it's as high as \$10,000."

André Roussel is the Civic Party incumbent for District 32. He acknowledges that existing grants under the Place in the Sun program are out-dated and unrealistic.

Place in the Sun is jointly funded by the provincial and municipal governments. This means that two levels of red



daily — JOY GARNETT

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daily — E.G. ARZOUIAN

Continued from page 18

tape must be by-passed before any increase in funding is pushed through, said Roussell.

According to Roussell, everything is being done to ensure the interests of District 32 receive first priority.

"These things take time but we have set up a special committee to make sure that our area will be the first to benefit from any improvements in the scheme," added Roussell.

Georgoulis Konstantinos, MCM's candidate for District 32, sees the lack of greenspace in this riding as part of a wider ethnic discrimination problem. Francophones predominate in the district but there is also a large Greek community as well as Portugese, Italians and Latin-American representation.

Konstantinos believes that the City of Montréal's lack of initiative is due to its discriminatory policies.

"It is well known that the Civic Party discriminates against ethnic immigrants," alleges Konstantinos, "and things would be no better under MAG since there was a lot of discrimination in the police force when Vignola was Chief of Police."

Konstantinos proposes cultural and sports centers for children as well as opening school yards and gyms during

the summer. Further campaign promises include setting up several mini-parks on city owned property. A program similar to Place in the Sun would also be investigated. Government grants would compensate low income homeowners.

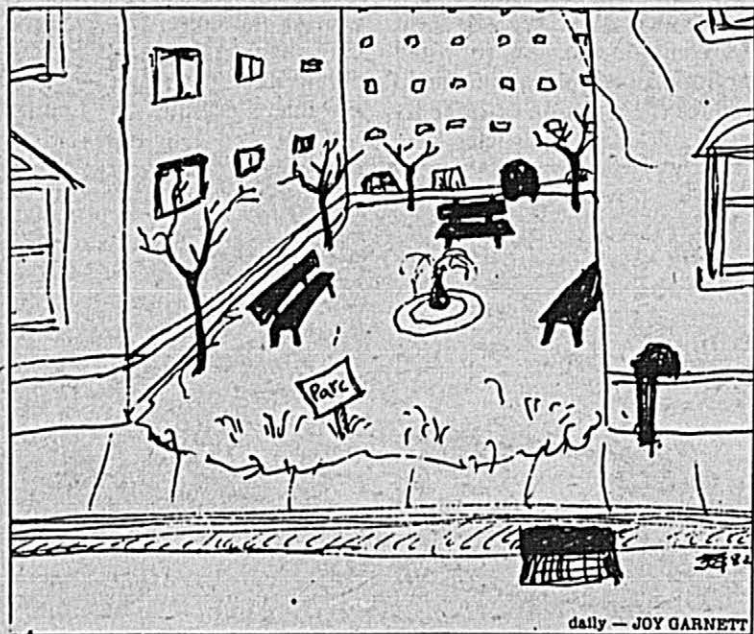
MAG's electoral hopeful for District 32, Fernando Santos, also accuses the Civic Party of reneging on the greenspace issue.

Like MCM's Konstantinos, Santos sees the problem as an ethnic one. The solution is to elect a mayor with a similar background to the people he is representing.

"Many citizens are immigrants and don't feel comfortable dealing with government officials who don't speak their language," said Santos.

He feels that the shed demolition requirement of Place in the Sun is rejected by property owners because "it is, in many cases, their first home here in Canada and already the government is trying to tear down a part of it."

Santos favours increased public expenditure towards a solution to the greenspace problem and would provide more facilities for his riding's various sports teams.



daily — JOY GARNETT

The issue co-ordinators would like to thank all the staff of both papers who helped put this paper together. A special thanks to advertising people and paste-up personnel for the weekend wake-a-thon.

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Issues • Garbage disposal

Burning concern

by Bronwyn Chester

Garbage disposal in Montréal has not been a high-profile issue this election. In most electoral districts the issues have been taxes, housing and democracy at city hall. But, for the citizens of Laurier district the City's garbage disposal policy is an issue — a ten year old issue.

Laurier is the home of Montréal's des Carrières incinerator. The two red and white chimneys tower over blocks of three-story row houses, the homes of Laurier's 30,000 inhabitants. The incinerator runs 24 hours per day, 7 days a week, burning 90 percent of Montréal's garbage. The remaining 10 percent is trucked to Miron Inc., a private sanitary landfill site.

Throughout its 12 years of existence, the incinerator that was hailed to be "pollution-free" has emitted carbon particles and hydrochloric acid over the district. In 1978 the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) passed by-law 44, setting air pollution standards. The incinerator emissions exceeded these standards but was given five years to reduce its pollution.

With December '83 approaching the City has spent \$8.7 million this year to install pollution control equipment to reduce the emission of large fly ash and smaller particles, and

neutralize the acid.

Currently pollution controls are being installed in two of the four furnaces. Controls will be installed in the other two this spring if phase I proves successful.

Laurier citizens, MCM councillors and environmental organizations fought for 12 years to have the pollution reduced. Bruce Walker of STOP (Society to Overcome Pollution) is pleased with the City's progress.

"If all goes as planned the pollution situation will be regulated," he says.

The ash and acid will continue to fall on Laurier until December when stage I will be completed. But it is not the air pollution that is bothering citizens now — it's the noise pollution.

Since the beginning of October the incinerator has been making sufficient noise to prevent residents from sleeping.

«Mais l'incinérateur! Quel bruit infernal! On dirait un gros avion à réaction qui n'arrête pas de passer,» was how one resident described it.

Complaints to the City were first made at the beginning of October but nothing has been done. No one knows what is causing the noise, not even the City engineers, says MCM candidate Robert Perrault.

Paule Lévêque, a Laurier resident and long-time citizen

organizer against the pollution, has gathered a petition of over 1000 names within two weeks..

Lévêque, Jean Doré and the MCM will present the petition next week at the MCM press conference on City waste management. Lévêque has been working with the MCM because "il nous fallait un appui."

She did not turn to her City councillor, Civic party member Roger Larrivée, because it would achieve little, she says.

"We want publicity. For ten years we had none." But, she adds, "I won't give the petition to (Yvon) Lamarre because I don't want to give him the opportunity to make some good publicity during the election by coming to our rescue."

Larrivée says that he too is bothered by the noise. According to him, the noise is due to faulty work done by the contractors hired to install the pollution controls. It should be corrected soon, he says, but does not know when.

MAG candidate for the district and 27 year resident, Gille Côté, says he was not aware of the noise problem nor of the incinerator's history of air pollution. But, he says, he would certainly help citizens get City Hall to do its job on this issue and any others.

On waste management, in general, MAG does not have any particular policy. Nick Auf der Maur, the only MAG incumbent, feels that the City pays too much for garbage removal — \$14 million this year. He favours a decreased public works department and more participation of the private sector.

Currently the City awards 132 contracts at 2 zones per contract to a total of 27 private enterprises. The City itself has 17 contracts.

Auf der Maur favours recycling if it can break even.

"I'm keen on efforts in Ontario. It's difficult to make it cost-efficient but it can be done," he says.

Civic party policy is "burn what you can, bury what you can't," says Councillor Jean Arpin, former Commissioner of Roads and Sanitation and Civic party spokesperson on waste management. He favours an increase in the amount of combustible garbage — paper, wood, plastic, textiles, vegetable matter, incinerated and thinks that only non-combustible material — glass and metal, should be buried.

"Everything is going in there (the Miron site). It's a serious mistake to put combustible material in dumps..., the site will only last another ten years," says Arpin.

Please turn to p.21



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AT CONCORDIA U.

Continued from page 20

Presently the waste burned is not sorted, leaving the non-combustible material as a molten mass after incineration. It costs the City \$44 per truckload to dump it at Miron plus the fuel and labour costs of the transportation.

This year taxpayers paid \$9 million to construct a steam-carrying pipeline from the incinerator to 17 industries in the area. Heat generated from the incinerator produces the steam which is used as heat energy. The industries will pay 20 per cent less than what the same energy would cost if produced by natural gas.

"We must give them (the companies) some incentive," says Michel Jodouin, the incinerator superintendent.

Jodouin says that sale of the steam will bring the City \$2.5 million annually and will show a profit in five years.

"Selling the steam is very profitable because the combustible material is free," he says.

Environment Québec, Environment Canada and Montreal environmental organizations do not agree.

Bernard Bissonnette of the Canadian Council for Secondary Resource (recyclable materials) Development does not believe that the City will be able to fulfill its steam-sale contracts. But, he says, we should let the City make its own mistakes.

"We are stuck with the incinerator and the City is determined to go ahead with the steam project. Maybe when they see that they can't fulfill their contracts they will take a second look at secondary resource recovery," he says.

"When CIDEM (Commission d'initiative et développement économique de Montréal) did a feasibility study of selling the steam they did not take into consideration the costs of transporting and incinerating the waste, disposing of the non-combustible residue, controlling the pollution or reforestation (80 percent of the combustible

material is paper)," he says. "Nor did they consider all the energy inputs into the combustible material as compared with steam energy output," continues Bissonnette.

CIDEM refused to comment on their study.

Environment Canada studies show that it doesn't make kinetic or economic sense to produce heat energy from waste combustion when compared with the energy and money saved through general waste reduction: the re-use of materials such as returnable and refillable bottles and containers and the recycling of materials.

Environment Québec's Secondary Resource Recovery and Recycling Department shares this point of view and is encouraging municipalities to develop recycling programs. But, says Director Lucien Tremblay, in Montreal there are problems with selective pick-up of recyclable materials. City by-laws prohibit the pick-up of materials from the sidewalks without a permit.

"The City has never issued a permit to any of the City's community recycling organizations nor, given any material support," says Gerard Henry, Director of Recyclage St. Edouard, now located in Outremont which is more sympathetic to recycling than Montreal.

"They (the City) even rejected a proposal put forth in 1978 by their own engineers to start newspaper collection," says Phil van Leeuwen, former Ecosense (the NDG environmental organization) director and media co-ordinator for the MCM in NDG.

Says Tremblay, "We will work first of all with municipalities who are interested in recycling, then use the proof of success to convince Montreal."

The MCM policy on waste management proposes waste reduction, recycling and the production of energy from non-recyclable materials. It "favours pilot projects to decentralize waste management to a community level" and



would see that the City administration establish its own internal paper recycling program and that it buy recycled paper.

The policy proposes the establishment of recycling depot centres to be replaced eventually by a regular collection, integrated into garbage pick-up.

"Recycling is not a motherhood thing," says van Leeuwen. "It lowers taxes, creates jobs and improves the quality of life."

"The City has the power to determine the market for recycled materials," he adds. "Pulp and paper companies will build newspaper de-inking plants when they are assured of a secure source of newspaper."

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Issues • Women

Seeking forgotten vote

by Moira Ambrose

With the diversity of ethnic and economic groups in Montréal, municipal election candidates have had to address issues related to specific parts of the community throughout this year's campaign. Often, however, politicians and even whole parties forget the existence of one major interest group that also compromises more than half this city's population — women.

Women and their concerns are typically ignored in party platforms and consequently forgotten when politicians get elected. In Montréal this year, more women are running for public office than ever before. With the increased number of female candidates, women's issues have been pushed into a lime-light position in the campaigns of at least two of the three major parties.

As has been the case in past municipal elections, women rarely run for political office and women voters don't necessarily rally around female candidates. Uninformed of decision-making processes and concentrated at an economic level where such information is not common knowledge, women are often oblivious to or left out of political activity. If women are not aware of issues that directly affect them and do not participate in the legislative system, the patriarchal status quo remains.

Twenty women candidates are campaigning this year: ten from the Montréal Citizens' Movement (MCM), six from the Municipal Action Group (MAG) and four from the Civic Party. Both the MCM and MAG have a portion of their party platforms devoted specifically to women's issues.

What are urban women's issues?

Representatives from two major women oriented organisations, the YWCA and the St-Urbain Women's Referral Centre, were asked what they felt were the municipal issues that most directly affected women.

Lise Moisan, director of the downtown YWCA's lecture lunch series, said municipal by-laws concerning loitering are discriminatory to women. "Women who are on the street and working as prostitutes or mistakenly taken as being prostitutes are handled roughly by the police," she said.

Lack of safety on city streets also plagues female citizens. "Metros are not safe. In all stations, but especially at Lucien metro, there are very many rapes and sexual assaults. There are no cameras or safety personnel. This limits women's freedom of movement and access to city streets," said Moisan.

"How Montréal police behave regarding battered women or so-called domestic fights is another problem. Police don't intervene. Sometimes they won't respond to these calls at all," said Moisan. She said police abuse of women also includes rape victims.

Inadequate housing

Another issue is the lack of low-cost city housing, which hurts all citizens, but throws the burden mainly on women. "The home is the primary

workplace for many women. What a city does in developing policy and action around housing affects women in a basic way. The quality of housing in some neighbourhoods such as Centre-sud, St. Henri, Point St. Charles or Mile End is awful. There are a lot of fires and dangerous living conditions that need to be looked into," she said.

Housing problems are getting worse. Rents have tripled in a short time in Montréal and a city that was once an affordable place to live is becoming out-priced. High rents are particularly hard on women because two groups that account for much of the city's subsidized housing — the elderly and single-parent families — are dominated by women. Most single heads of families are female and the majority of citizens over 60 years old are women.

Moisan believes another major issue is pornography. "The city streets should be free of fascistic and women-

don't and it is important for women to speak for other women," she added.

"Acceptance of feminism on the part of male candidates doesn't mean a commitment. The commitment is up to women and just the fact that women have a voice and participate in government would be a new concept in Montréal," she said.

Both the MCM and MAG call for the municipal government to establish a special local department to deal with women's issues. This department, according to both party platforms, would fund and be responsible for projects geared specifically to the needs of women constituents.

The MCM's platform is essentially a statement of principles that will be turned into legislation (if elected) after consultation with the local groups involved. From an unofficial translation of the programme, done by Harriet Schleifer, press attaché and campaign

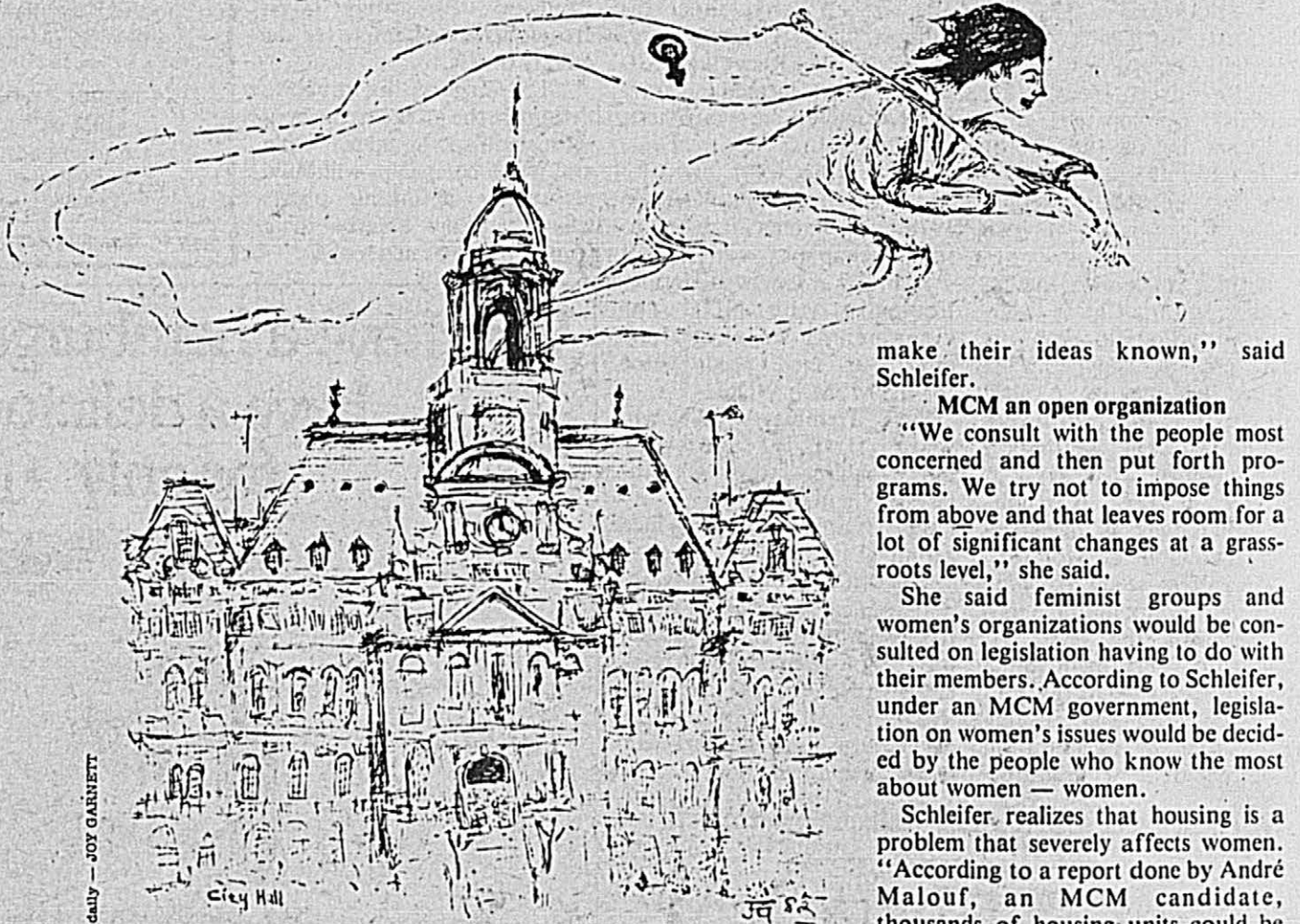
● To fight sexism by setting up a Council Commission on the Status of Women, represented on the executive Committee, and to enforce a concrete programme to eliminate sexism.

● To aim to eliminate policies, regulations, practices and directives in the area of staff administration which may...be factors in discrimination...at the levels of hiring, professional training, evaluation of previous experience (including that acquired without remuneration), promotion, and working conditions, as well as in the establishment of job categories or classifications.

● To introduce affirmative action programmes to encourage women to apply for jobs in the municipal public service and to stand as candidates in competitions for promotions, especially at levels and in areas of employment where they are presently under-represented.

● To...refuse to participate in any social, cultural or sports event which uses women in a sexist manner, either for publicity or symbolic purposes.

"The way the MCM operates is to open up questions to referenda and citizens' meetings on the basis of general principles. Any groups that have particular interests are free to



make their ideas known," said Schleifer.

MCM an open organization

"We consult with the people most concerned and then put forth programs. We try not to impose things from above and that leaves room for a lot of significant changes at a grass-roots level," she said.

She said feminist groups and women's organizations would be consulted on legislation having to do with their members. According to Schleifer, under an MCM government, legislation on women's issues would be decided by the people who know the most about women — women.

Schleifer realizes that housing is a problem that severely affects women. "According to a report done by André Malouf, an MCM candidate, thousands of housing units could be built in Montréal each year with the interest on the debt payments from the Olympic games," she said.

"The reason the basic needs of the citizens aren't being met is because the present government has grandiose projects that produce deficits," she added.

The MCM is concerned with safety for women in the streets. The 1982 city budget calls for a reduction in the police force. According to Schleifer, the MCM would oppose such cuts and plans to replace foot patrols on city streets.

"Right now we just have car patrols, but the foot patrols, especially if they use undercover police, protect women from harassment much better than cars," she said.

Reforms needed in police department

Women sometimes feel uncomfortable if they must talk only to men — especially if they are already upset or frightened. Female law enforcement

hating images. Women have the right to walk down the street and not be assailed and assaulted visually with images of themselves in various stages of victimisation. Whether these things are erotic or not is irrelevant," she said.

Jacqueline Manthorn, Editor of *Communiqué*, a publication printed by the Women's Referral Centre on St-Urbain, commented on the status of women candidates and voters in this election:

Women candidates aware of women

"The women candidates in this election are more aware of women's problems and feminism. A few years ago if you asked most candidates if they were feminists, they would have said 'no' for the most part. Now they say 'no...but' and that's a change. The women's movement has filtered into the consciousness of the public."

"Women have problems that men

manager for André Malouf, it appears the MCM has a comprehensive plan for promoting equality and abolishing stereotypes:

● To act...to establish...real equality between women and men...in all spheres of life in Montréal...To eliminate sexist stereotypes...especially in advertising.

● The MCM will aim for job equality for women throughout Montréal's public service, and will eliminate all sexist or discriminatory administrative practices.

● Application of the principle of 'equal work of equal value'...To ensure protection from pornography and sexual harassment.

● To implement affirmative action programmes to open up sectors of activity which are principally reserved either for men or for women (for example, bus and metro drivers).

officers are necessary to guarantee that women citizens will not be intimidated in calling for help. With a male dominated force, women often do not use their rights as citizens to the fullest extent because they are wary of demanding police protection. In this social cycle, crimes against women often go unreported and consequently unaided.

In order to remedy the situation, Schleifer said the MCM hopes to "humanize the police department" in regards to prostitution, rape and battered women cases. This includes urging women to join the force by instituting affirmative action programs city-wide.

The MCM would also establish a committee of citizens and police officers from each district to hear grievance cases from crime victims or citizens who feel they have been mistreated by the police.

Schleifer accused the MAG mayoral candidate and former police chief, Henri-Paul Vignola, of not doing all he could to promote women's safety. "Vignola could have done plenty when he was on the police force, but when he was in the most significant position, he did almost nothing," she said. Schleifer said Vignola is "blatantly electioneering" if he now claims to support women's issues.

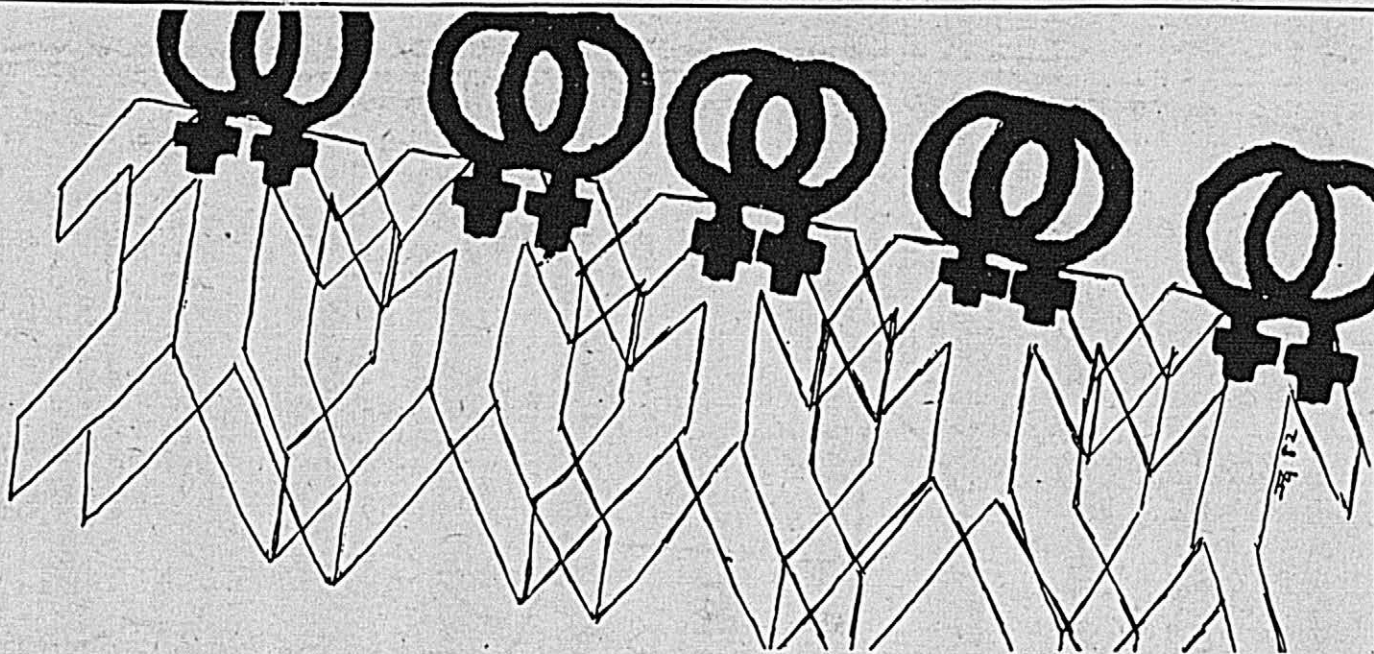
The MCM intends to change the current municipal tax system that is hard on women. "With the way the tax structure is set up right now, tenants, small home owners, and small businesses — where there are most women — feel the brunt of the city's taxes. We would set up a variable tax rate. For example, all senior citizens would be able to defer property taxes until their homes are sold," said Schleifer.

As a final note to the MCM's position on women's issues, Schleifer said the part of the party platform devoted to women was adopted unanimously by delegates at last spring's MCM congress.

MAG speaks on women's issues

The other opposition party, MAG, also has a section of its programme covering women's issues and promises to establish an Office for the Status of Women. Under MAG's mandate, the office would "be controlled and managed by women who will evaluate

daily — JOY GARNETT



Social Affairs.

Mona Forrest, MAG spokesperson on women's issues and city council candidate for district 40, said her party intended to act on many urban issues associated with women.

"We have to start realizing women aren't safe on the streets and in metros. Drapeau has called Montréal's streets 'the safest in North America,' but he has installed what I call 'designer metros' that only take into account aesthetics, but not the safety of the citizens. Especially down long corridors we need closed-circuit television and cameras so people know they will be watched if attacked," she said.

Safety in streets a necessity

Forrest said MAG's candidate for mayor and former police chief Henry-Paul Vignola, made sure women would be admitted to the police force. She said he was a "proven good administrator" who had managed a \$40 million budget while on the force.

On economic issues, Forrest said MAG would try to provide jobs and better working conditions for Montréal's women. "In terms of jobs, there's a lot more the occupants of city hall can do by negotiating with Ottawa and Québec," she said.

"For example, the provincial government is not issuing any more subsidized day-care licenses because they are not willing to pick up the tab. Under la Commission industriel pour le développement économique de Mon-

plaints would be taken seriously in the municipal government if MAG candidates are elected.

She said city health services to new mothers would be improved and outreach facilities to immigrants and young mothers "would include more than just inoculations."

Health problems concern women

Police problems for prostitutes along St-Laurent and Ste-Catherine is especially bad for women under 18 years of age. Forrest said that 1,000 women under 18 were involved in solicitation in 1981 and that MAG would establish a shelter to help juvenile prostitutes.

"There are a lot of prostitutes who want to leave the streets, but don't know how. They won't go home to their parents and they shouldn't spend two weeks or two months in a detention centre. This shelter would be something in between," she said.

She said the shelter would include the facilities of a sexologist and "life skills training programs" to teach women how to use bank accounts or compile a shopping list.

Forrest emphasized that pornography is offensive to women. "All pornographic magazines and publications should be taken out of stores within a certain number of blocks of schools. We don't need girls and boys growing up with images of women bound to chairs with black stockings and being whipped," she said.

"Some people say that this is freedom of the press, but if someone published pictures where there were Greeks and blacks being tied up and whipped, there would be riots. Why is it hindering freedom of the press when it refers to women?"

Forrest said MAG was against provincial cutbacks that affect maternity wards and hospitals. "The city must interfere on a provincial and federal level to let them know that they can't close our hospitals. We need them," she said.

Civic Party: no official women's stand

The third municipal party, the Civic Party, does not have a specific women's programme as part of its platform. Jocelyne Menard, an incumbent city council candidate from district 28, said she could speak on women's issues on a personal basis, but could not represent opinions for the whole Civic Party.

She said the Civic Party had built new residences for the elderly and had plans to construct more. Women are taken into consideration when these units are allocated. From the total number of applications received, a representative proportion are reserved for women.

Menard said the Civic Party had implemented "Operation Tandeme," a crime prevention program run with co-operation from the police and a private company to prevent vandalism and break-ins.

"We are working with citizens to make them more sensitive to problems in the area. We use police files to find weaknesses and what makes streets vulnerable," she said.

Asked about police response to women's calls, she said difficulties in women-police relations are not caused by the officers.

"It's more a problem of society than of the police force. Many women won't go to the police or file for divorce because they're afraid. Maybe they're afraid of being beaten more, but some of them were raised so that it's practically normal to them. They can't see anyway out and would rather stay with their kids," she said.

Menard said the Civic Party passed by-laws two years ago forbidding solicitation on the street. Under the by-laws prostitutes are arrested and have a hearing in front of a municipal court. She said the city government tries to place prostitutes under 18 in foster homes.

Pornography an important issue

On the issue of pornography, Menard said, "The extent of the by-laws the city can pass is very limited. We can try to keep it (pornography) out of the sight of children, but cannot do anything about what is published. We might set up a committee to investigate it, but nothing could be done tomorrow."

Menard said that within the Civic Party her ideas on women are well-received. "I don't find any discrimination at all. Women don't speak so openly to men and the conversations I have with women are different than with men councillors," she said.

Urban women's issues such as pornography, police harassment, safety in the streets, discrimination and inadequate housing affect 53 per cent of the population of this city. Women must demand that candidates respond to the individual concerns of this interest group. If they fail to respond, women can deny them support at the ballot box.

If municipal candidates are not concerned with women's issues, women should not be concerned with the issue of electing those candidates. As with any other lobby, candidates should be elected on the basis of the stand they take on pertinent topics. If electoral hopefuls do not take a position, or take a shaky one, they should be left standing in the cold. Outside the doors of City Hall.

"The women's movement has filtered into the consciousness of the public. Just the fact that women have a voice and participate in government would be a new concept in Montréal."

the real needs of Montréal women. The city administration will provide financial support to this office." The office will "encourage the employment of women in the civic administration" and "provide for professional training" and housing assistance.

Under the auspices of the Office for the Status of Women a Relief Service would be set up to help battered women. A confidential network of shelters of families willing to house battered women and their children for a few days would be set up and trained by administrators of the Office. The Relief Service "would offer a children's day-care service...to enable the battered mother to consult a lawyer or self employment" and provide "rapid access, within a day, to legal aid." It would also open channels to low-income housing and lobby for a higher daily allowance than the \$7.00 presently allotted by the Ministry of

tré (CIDEM), the municipal government is trying to bring new businesses into the area by trade and commerce subsidies. They can increase these subsidies to include 'en place' day care facilities in a package deal. The city also owns buildings all over Montréal and has unused space that could be used for non-profit day-care," said Forrest.

Forrest said her party would also initiate affirmative action programs at City Hall. "There are 16,000 employees at City Hall and as positions open up we would fill them with women. The welfare department is almost all male, yet 90 per cent of the welfare recipients in Montréal are women. So the people who deal with women are men. Sometimes if women complain they have been harassed, the men will simply not give them their welfare cheques," she said.

Forrest said sexual harassment com-

A one hundred percent hike in property taxes is the real issue in Confederation, district 48. Public safety is also a concern as numerous break-ins have caused Michael Fainstat (MCM), Edward Fellman (MAG), and George Hayes (Civic Party) to take note.

Living conditions are the concern of voters in Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, district 49. Property owners and renters are both worried about higher housing costs. Arnold Bennett (MCM), Edith Meyers (MAG), and Justine Sentenne (Civic Party) face people who are as mad as hell and aren't going to take it anymore.

The multi-ethnic mosaic of Mile End, district 32, is being choked by quiche lorraine and papyrus plants as trendy development starts to take root. Kostas Georgoulis (MCM), André Rousel (Civic Party), and Fernando Santos (MAG) are running.

Laurier Avenue merchants are the backbone of Laurier, district 33, as everyone lives just enough for the city. Children jouent dans le traffic while Gilles Côté (MAG), Roger Larivée (Civic Party), and Robert Perrault (MCM) vie for votes.

The new street repairs in Plateau-Mont-Royal, district 35, are just what the voters wanted according to Aimé Charron (Civic Party). His opponents André Cardinal (MCM) and Yvon Guitard (MAG) feel that the repairs are cosmetic and will be seen as such on Sunday.

Working class heroes are being drowned by a new wave of young professionals who are slowly moving into Jeanne Mance, district 34, and changing its focus. Candidates are Massimo Beramini (MAG), Michel Prescott (MCM) and Sid Stevens (Civic Party).

There are no issues in Peter McGill, district 41, save perhaps the lack of pooper-scoopers. Candidates Nick Auf der Maur (MAG), Dominique Newman (MCM), and André Rousseau (Civic Party) are attempting to forge issues out of thin air.

Housing is the big issue in Saint-Jean-Baptiste, district 39, as the riding undergoes a metamorphosis into a butterfly or a beetle depending upon which candidate you speak to. Michael Bédard (MAG), Richard Godin (Civic Party) and Jean Roy (MCM) are all trying to stir up enough interest in themselves to get the voters out.

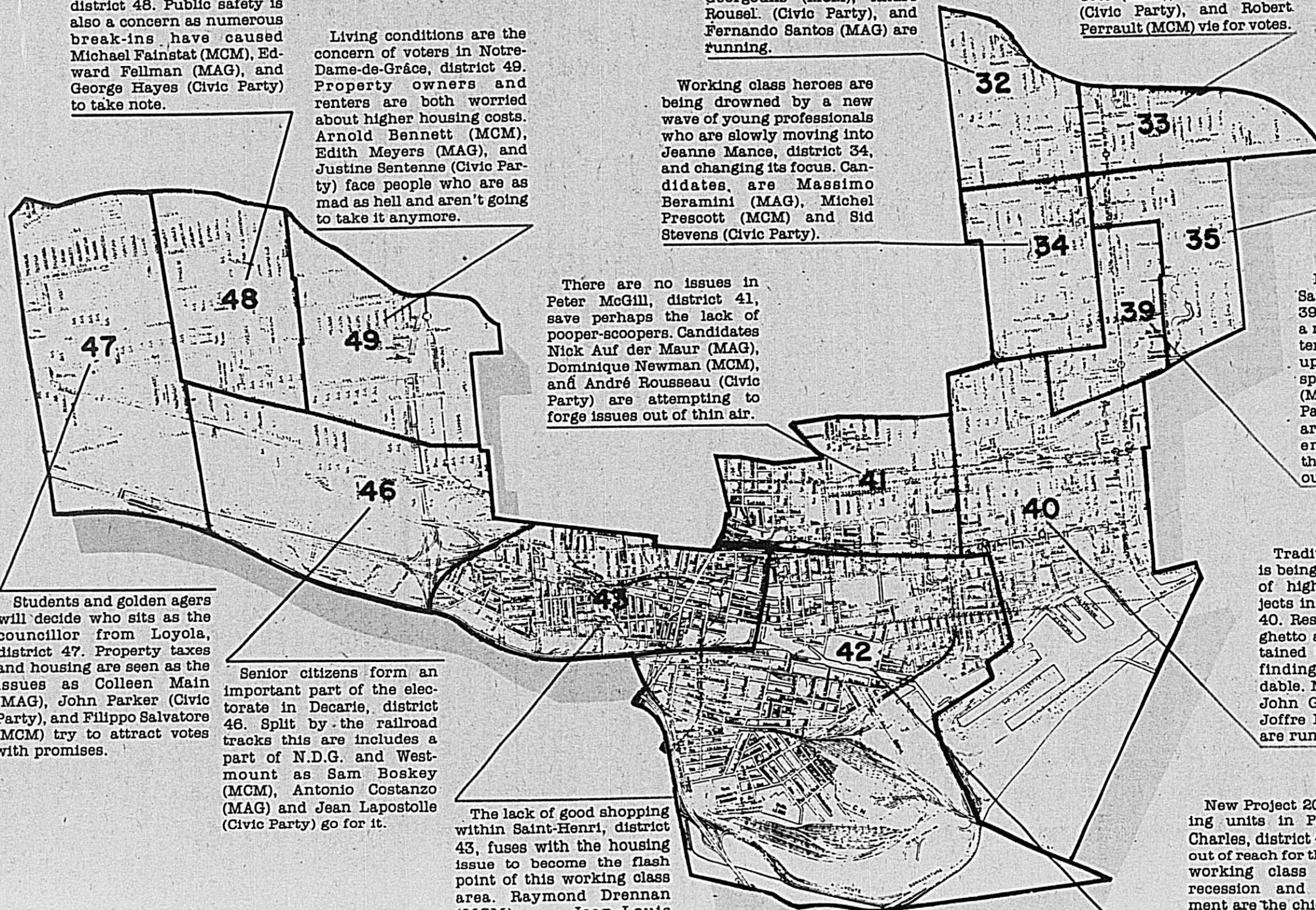
Traditional row-housing is being wiped out in favour of high-rise housing projects in Ville-Marie, district 40. Residents of the McGill ghetto and Chinatown, contained in this district, are finding housing unaffordable. Mona Forrest (MAG), John Gardner (MCM), and Joffre Laporte (Civic Party) are running.

New Project 20,000 housing units in Pointe-Saint-Charles, district 42, are way out of reach for the district's working class base. The recession and unemployment are the chief concerns of residents as Christopher Levan (MCM), Yves Magnan (Civic Party) and Harold McNamara (MAG) go for the poverty vote.

Students and golden agers will decide who sits as the councillor from Loyola, district 47. Property taxes and housing are seen as the issues as Colleen Main (MAG), John Parker (Civic Party), and Filippo Salvatore (MCM) try to attract votes with promises.

Senior citizens form an important part of the electorate in Decarie, district 46. Split by the railroad tracks this area includes a part of N.D.G. and Westmount as Sam Boskey (MCM), Antonio Costanzo (MAG) and Jean Lapostolle (Civic Party) go for it.

The lack of good shopping within Saint-Henri, district 43, fuses with the housing issue to become the flash point of this working class area. Raymond Drennan (MCM), Jean-Louis Durocher (MAG), and Germain Prigent (Civic Party) are the hopefuls.



Election '82

THE OFFICIAL PARTY LINE....

With the exception of one candidate, all of the people running in the 13 districts covered in this election special are members of the three municipal parties.

All three parties, The Civic Party, Montreal Citizens' Movement and the Municipal Action Group have plans and projects for the municipal government in the next four years should they get into power. While you may know what is planned in your district should your favorite candidate get into office, what have their parties planned for you if they form the majority in city council?

The Civic Party says that it is running on its record and has not released an official position paper on policies. However, since it has formed the government of the city of Montreal for the last 25 years it is a sure bet that documents such as the city budget would contain information on what the party plans to do in the next four years.

In an introduction to the 1983 City Budget, Yvon Lamarre, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Civic Party candidate for district 44 said, "For the second consecutive year, the budget is accompanied by an information booklet. This step is desirable, in our view, because pure accounting remains relatively hermetic. In addition, our goal is to inform Montrealers about the directions, policies, programs and achievements of the Administration, thus making them more conscious of municipal action. We hope that this goal will be attained and that it will enable our fellow-citizens to better assess the Administration's performance."

The two opposition parties, the MCM and MAG, have published official platforms outlining their plans for the City of Montreal in the next four years. All three parties have proposals concerning economic development, housing and development, taxation, transportation and democracy.

DEMOCRACY

● The Civic Party believes that democracy comes to City Hall once every four years.

● The MCM will enact a program to increase democracy in the city by abolishing the voting rights of non-resident property holders, revise electoral regulations and allow citizens to freely hold demonstrations or distribute posters, leaflets or other forms of information.

The MCM will reorganize City Council based on neighborhood councils which will act as neighborhood city halls. City Council will be made more open to citizens and community groups by allowing them to address council.

The MCM will also attempt to re-organize the Montreal Urban Community by abolishing the Public Security Council and integrating the police and MUCTC as regular departments of the MUC. At present both bodies are only responsible to their respective chairmen.

● MAG will seek to establish an Ombudsman's office to act as an arbiter between citizens and the City. They also plan to open neighbourhood city halls. A monthly information bulletin will be distributed throughout the city and the party intends to hold open regional meetings every year before formulating the annual budget.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

● The Civic Party will continue to rely on the role played by the Commission d'initiative et de développement économiques de Montréal (CIDEM). Consulting mainly with the business community and real estate developers CIDEM is also responsible for public relations and advertising.

● The MCM supports economic development based on neighborhoods. Permanent jobs will be created in community organizations, production and consumer cooperatives will be established. Public property will be re-cycled and there will be an emphasis on local craftsmanship and small businesses. Industries and corporations will be encouraged to create jobs and discouraged from relocations which would reduce the stock of local jobs. In addition the MCM would call an economic summit meeting between the City's business sector, labour sector and both the provincial and federal governments.

● MAG is also committed to holding a summit meeting of economic decision makers, reinforcing the structure of CIDEM, establishing an organization for economic co-operation and joint consultation, and lobbying the provincial and federal governments to decentralize and relocate in Montreal.

TRANSPORTATION

● The Civic Party opposes the integration of off-island transportation systems because they feel Montrealers will pay more than their suburban partners. The City will spend \$14 million on streets, sidewalks and pedestrian malls next year. The party intends to ease parking problems but has no definite plans.

● The MCM will give priority to public transportation over private automobiles. This will be done by eliminating parking lots downtown, increasing parking near peripheral Metro stations, and increasing cycle, bus and taxi lanes. The party intends to establish a network of bicycle paths and increase bicycle parking.

Along with extending the Metro lines, the MCM is committed to integrating suburban rail lines and replacing private companies with public concerns. This includes integrating taxis into the public transportation system.

Emphasis will be given to making public transportation accessible to the handicapped and the elderly will ride for free during rush hours.

● MAG will work to prevent strikes in the MUCTC and increase services for the elderly and handicapped.

TAXATION

● The Civic Party says it will lower taxes by increasing the tax base in the next four years. It promises to cut property taxes by 20 cents per \$100 on taxable valuation next year giving a homeowner with a \$40,000 home a net savings of \$2. Water tax will be levied at a flat rate of \$60 per household. As a bonus to taxpayers the Special Olympic Tax bill will be reduced leaving Montrealers with only \$180 million remaining to pay.

● MCM is dedicated to replacing taxes based on property values with a variable tax rate based on income of individuals and corporations. They will allow property owners to pay their taxes in interest free installments. Other tax changes include exemption from water and service taxes for the poor, variable rates of property, business and service taxes and an increased transfer of provincially collected taxes such as the sales tax.

Tax expenditures will be allocated and budgeted on a neighborhood basis in consultation with the residents of the areas.

● MAG also intends to institute a variable tax rate combined with a 10 per cent cut in taxes for property owners. They intend to cut five per cent from the City's \$1 billion budget by "trimming the fat." The party plans to cut taxes for the hotel industry to attract tourism to Montreal.

HOUSING

● The Civic Party intends to continue with its Project 20,000 Dwellings and will continue to give subsidies to developers and landlords to demolish or renovate existing housing. Most of this housing is of low tax valuation.

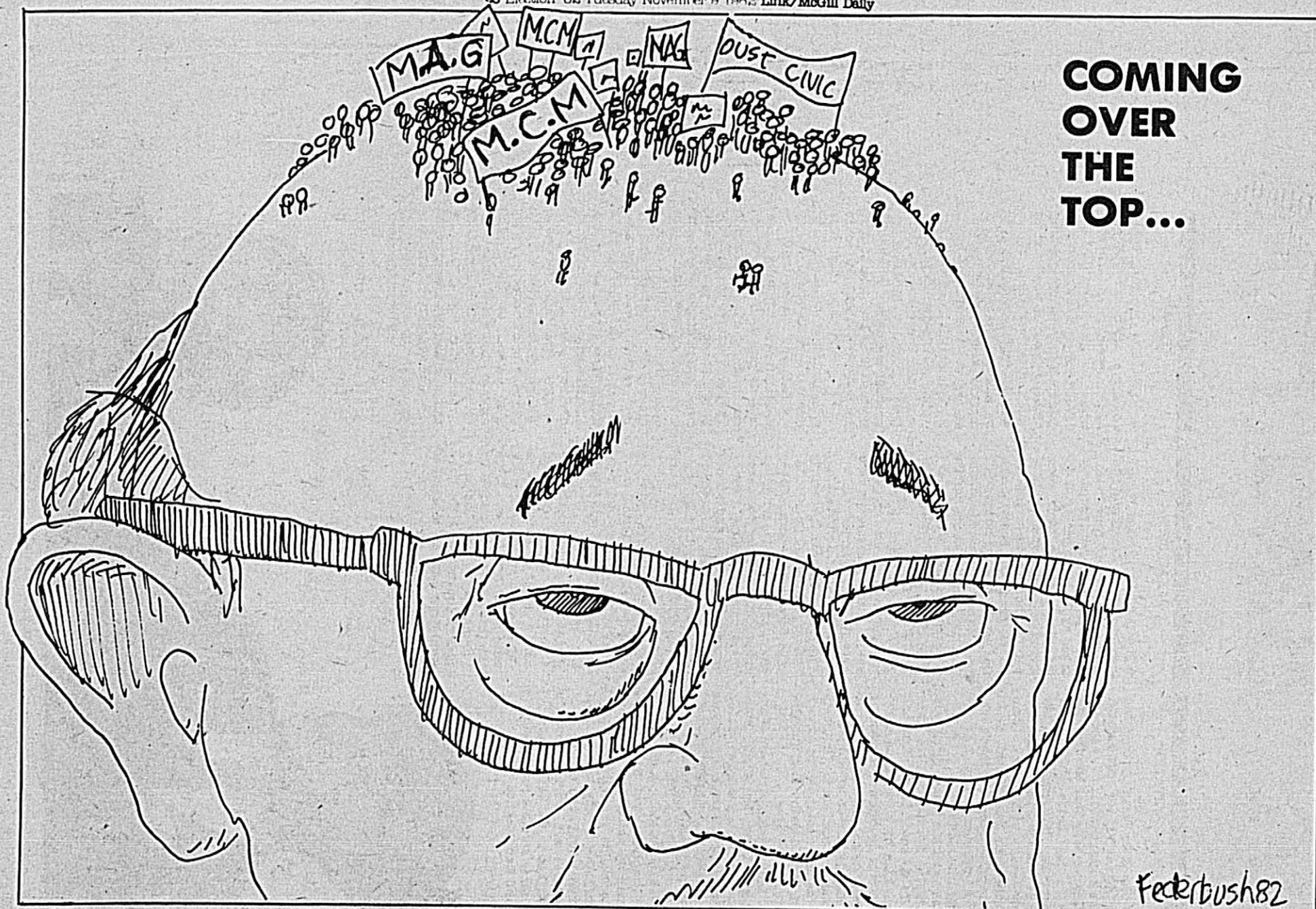
● MCM considers housing to be a social right and not a market commodity. They will enforce a moratorium on housing demolition except for uninhabitable dwellings. They will take measures to fight fires including increased inspection and the installation of fire detectors in new buildings. As well, the MCM will only allow construction of similar type buildings on the site of burnt out residences.

MCM will ensure that the Rental Board will fully exercise its powers to control the use and quality of housing. They will enforce the Building Code and require landlords to carry out maintenance of rental units and if that is not done, the city will intervene directly. The MCM will also try to prevent rent increases which result from renovations. These measures are aimed at improving low and middle income housing.

● MAG, first and foremost, will cut property taxes by 10 per cent for homeowners. They also intend to spend \$30 million on low and middle income housing. They emphasize housing for young families, the poor, and the elderly by the development of land bank programs and co-operatives.

They favour housing renovation while at the same time protecting tenants from abusive rent increases.





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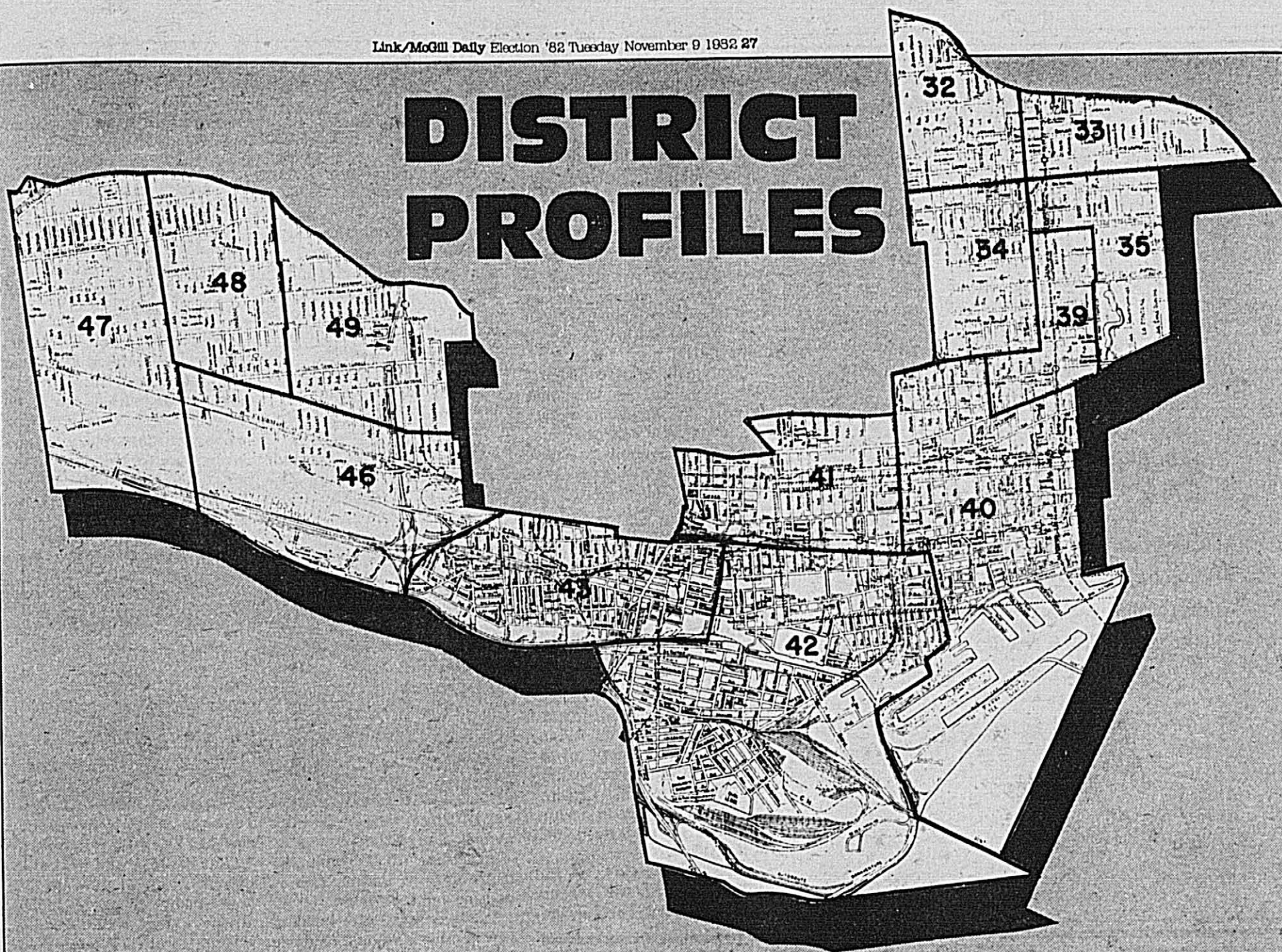
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DISTRICT PROFILES



District 32 • Mile End

by Rick Hughes
and Tony Munter

District 32 is a neighbourhood on borrowed time. It is in the very early stages of transition from an urban ethnic center to a high-rent young professionals' haven.

The Arahova restaurant is still there on Park but the quiche and fern bars and plant shops that smell of gentrification are wafting in off Laurier. The character of the neighborhood is changing as the people who arrived here from Europe move out to the suburbs — if they are lucky.

The merchants' signs on Park Avenue reflect the diversity of the area. The International YM-CA is on the corner of St. Viateur and Park. Just down the street is the Greek Workers Association and on Park below Fairmount is the Afro-association du Québec.

The Merchants' signs carry names like Delphi variety and Salona restaurant: there are signs in the windows reading "Se parla italiano." Storeowners also speak Hebrew and Portuguese.

There are about 11,000 voters in the district, about half of whom are of ethnic origin. The majority (3,000) of the ethnic voters are Greek. Italians, Portuguese, Orthodox Jews and English make up the other 3000

ethnic voters.

District 32 is bordered by St. Joseph Boulevard to the south, Hutchison St. to the west, St. Denis to the east and Van Horne Ave. to the north.

Both the MAG and MCM candidates running in the area have roots in Montréal's ethnic community. Their first hand knowledge of the problems of the district come from living in the area. The MAG candidate lives a few blocks away; the MCM candidate recently moved out of the area. They are both angry at the treatment the area has received from city hall. They see housing and improvement of services as the issues of this election.

MCM candidate Kostas Georgoulis says, "going door to door, I haven't found one person who knew Roussel was the councillor for the last four years."

MAG candidate Fernando Santos expressed similar sentiments, pointing out that Roussel's riding office opened only two weeks ago. The Civic Party incumbent André Roussel was too busy on several occasions to speak with this paper.

The district shows many problems of neglect. There is a housing problem (high rents for good housing, barricaded houses, vacant lots), a lack of green spaces, fire problems and a growing youth-crime rate.

According to Santos, there is only one cop on the beat who speaks a language other than French or English fluently. He condemned the Civic Party administration for neglecting recreation facilities for youth.

Both opposition parties appear to be very similar in their criticism of the present administration and in their proposals for change. Typically, they would like to believe their views are different.

Santos says, "the basic difference is where we draw the line. There are basic ideological differences."

Georgoulis claims that MAG has no grassroots organization and "they are a party of personalities, whereas we are based on a collective effort."

A key issue in the district is housing. Both opposition candidates are campaigning heavily on the issue. Much of the housing in the district is being

renovated. Once the renovations are done, however, the rents often go up higher than the tenants can afford.

Santos wants to follow a system introduced in Philadelphia where, if a house has remained vacant for a year, the city is entitled to purchase the dwelling, renovate it and rent it at a low cost. Santos claims this will help to alleviate the housing problems because

Please turn to p.28



link — DOUG HENDERSON



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Continued from p.27
he feels there are a lot of these unoccupied buildings in the district.

Georgoulis says, "the MCM believes decent housing is a fundamental right. There are many single parent families and elderly tenants who can't afford high rents."

The MCM solution is to create cooperatives as well as encourage people to buy buildings in groups — without the formal structure of a cooperative.

Georgoulis described the present situation as one that favours the entrepreneur over the tenant. He said that subsidies for renovations go directly to the owners, a system which allows the landlord to do anything to the inside of the building provided he leaves the

facade intact.

Says Georgoulis, "I live on Goyer now. (District 52) I moved out because the rents were too high."

Kostas Georgoulis, 33, was born in Greece and came to Canada in 1972. He is married and has one child. Georgoulis studied social science at the Université de Montréal and the Université de Québec. In May he began a one year term as president of the Greek Labour Association of Québec, having previously been involved with trade unions and francophone and immigrant associations.

MAG candidate Fernando Santos, age 30, is a restaurant owner. In a highly ethnic district like Mile End, Santos considers his ability to speak

four languages fluently: French, English, Portuguese, Spanish (and some German and Yiddish), a definite plus. He is married with two children.

Santos' restaurant is in the district and he has lived in the area for 22 years. He studied social sciences (political science and modern languages) at Vanier CEGEP and Sir George Williams University.

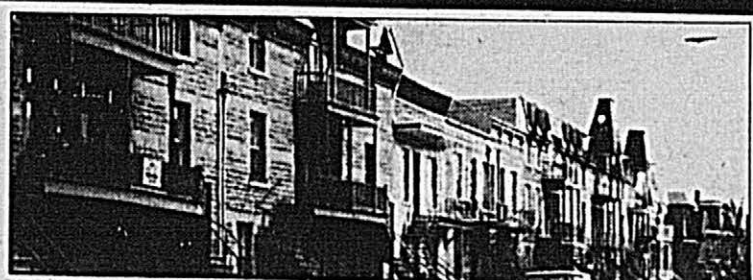
As president of LUSO-Stars soccer club he raised \$75,000 to send the team to Europe over a two-year period. This experience made him very aware of the lack of recreational facilities and green space for the youth in the area. He is a member of the Portuguese Chamber of Commerce, and the Association de Restaurateurs du Québec.

District 33 • Laurier

by Robert L. Grimaudo
and Chris Cavanagh

Many houses, few parks. District 33 differs little from most Montréal housing areas. Laurier Avenue runs through the heart of the district and is this area's bastion for small merchants. Children choose not to play in Laurier Park but in the streets. All rather typical.

Gilles Coté (MAG) and Robert Perrault (MCM) are challenging Civic Party incum-



LINK — DOUG HENDERSON

bent Roger Larivée for municipal councillor.

According to Perrault the main issue in this election is housing and renovation.

"Before we start building new housing we should renovate all that we have," says Perrault.

If elected he will put forward a plan to subsidize the cost of renovation for both the owner and the tenant. Apart from the usual Civic Party-bashing, Perrault would add that there are too few senior citizen's homes in Montréal.

"I would like to have one (senior citizen home) built right here in our neighbourhood," he says.

Perrault is confident that he will win: "We have an excellent chance to win. We believe in low taxes, safe streets, low-income housing," he says. "We are what the people of Montréal need."

MAG candidate Coté believes that he has a good rapport with the people in his district: "I

know the people in this district and they know me," he says.

Coté has lived and worked in this district for 25 years and has done many things including driving a taxi and owning a grocery store. He believes there is no administering being done at city hall. According to Coté, an administration should get the public involved in any decision that could affect them either directly or indirectly.

"People want to be involved but they don't get the chance," says Coté. "But they will come November 14th."

Coté's biggest plan is to build a family recreation centre in his district.

"I want to build a place where people of all ages can go, but more importantly, to give the kids a better place to play than on the streets," he says.

Civic Party candidate Roger Larivée proved to be as difficult to contact as the rest of his party. Repeated efforts to contact him proved fruitless.

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District 34 • Jeanne Mance

by Richard Flint
and Charles Justice

Jeanne-Mance district was traditionally the first resting place for new immigrants. The area is now undergoing a fundamental transformation.

The Greek, Portuguese and South American immigrants who arrived in the area in the last ten years are being displaced by a new type of resident. Young professionals, equipped with floor sanders and hanging

ding in strategic places.

A local residents group has organised a campaign against the re-development under the slogan 'Pas de Prince Arthur sur Duluth'. They have held demonstrations and distributed posters and leaflets but have received little attention from city hall or developers.

The district is a polyglot, multi-ethnic area. Approximately one sixth of the population is of Portuguese origin, another sixth Greek, another

Party councillor; Michel Prescott, candidate for the Montréal Citizens Movement; and Massimo Bergamini standing for the Municipal Action Group.

"Hello, Mr. Stevens, there's someone here who wants to talk to you about your constituency for the McGill Daily-Link joint issue."

"I'm sorry but you'll have to get in touch with the party headquarters they have to authorise all interviews — click."

"Hello, Civic Party, I'd like to arrange an interview with councillor Sid Stevens."

"Just a second we'll put you on hold."

"Hello, I'd like to talk to someone about arranging an interview with..."

"I'm sorry we'll have to put you on hold..."

"We'll take down your name and number and M. Larange will ring you back."

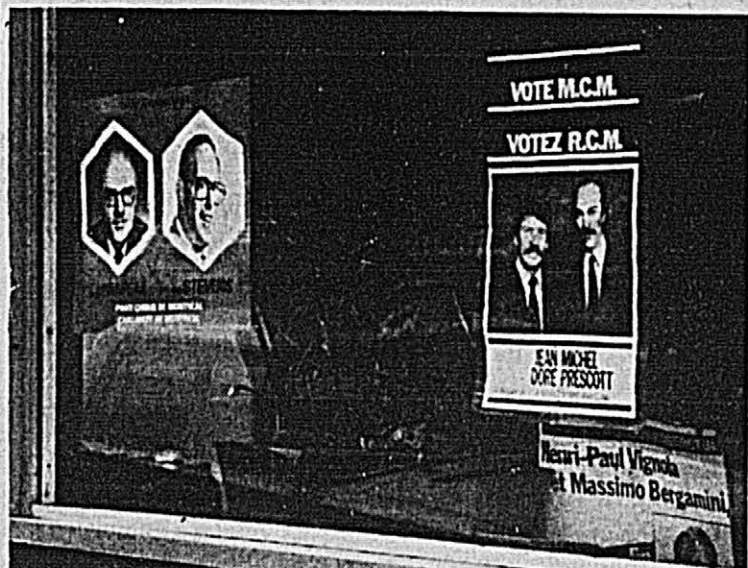
He never did. After a number of phone calls to the Civic Party we managed to get hold of some numbers for Stevens himself.

Stevens explained what he claimed to be an official Civic Party policy:

"I'm sorry we're not going to be able to be giving interviews if our opponents have equal billing," he says.

Stevens claims that he refused a radio talk show appearance because the other two can-

Please turn to page 30



daily — E.G. ARDITIAN

plants are invading the district.

The symbol of this transformation is Duluth street, running right through the district. Michel Tremblay's Duluth street was once the centre of a bustling working class community. Now it is fast becoming a strip of elegant restaurants and trendy boutiques. Large concrete horse feeding troughs are now being installed as a decorative element in the planned pedestrian precinct.

Local residents resent the development of the street because it is aimed not at their needs but at being an attractive tourist district, like Prince Arthur street. Grocery stores and small shops have been driven out of business by the re-development, and the street is presently an unpaved mess with construction equipment stan-

sixth South American, anglophone and various with the remainder being francophones.

An examination of the voters list in the district reveals that the majority of the voters in Jeanne Mance are working class or unemployed — machinists, cleaners and skilled workers. The next largest group is students, mostly from the Université du Québec à Montréal, but with an increasing number from Concordia and McGill.

The middle classes are a prominent minority, with lawyers, designers, professors and teachers comprising a small but visible section of the community.

There are three candidates standing in Jeanne Mance: Sid Stevens, the incumbent Civic



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District 34 • cont.

didates in district 34 were going to be there as well.

Stevens told us that we had to talk to Larange, Vice-Chairman of the Civic Party before any interview could be held. After five phone calls there was no reply.

Strangely enough, Stevens did conduct an interview with another reporter for this joint issue, but that piece was not a constituency profile.

Michel Prescott — Montréal Citizens Movement

A recent issue of the Journal de Montréal showed Michel Prescott the MCM candidate for Jeanne Mance, examining an open oil tank in an abandoned house. The article, titled *A Virtual Time-Bomb* told of Jeanne Mance resident Charles-Henri Martel's unsuccessful attempt to alert city fire inspectors to the fire hazard of the nearly full tank of oil. According to Prescott, Martel had also been brushed off by Sid Stevens, the incumbent Civic Party councillor.

"When there's a fire, Stevens is always photographed in the newspapers. I prefer to have my picture in the paper because I helped prevent a fire not because there was a fire," says Prescott.

Fires in the district have been increasing by 20 per cent every year since 1978, the year the municipal executive committee made the decision (supported by Stevens) that reduced the number of firemen to 200 and increased the workload of the forty city fire inspectors to include health and housing code inspections in addition to fire inspections, says Prescott.

There is a big difference between what Stevens says and what he does, Prescott points out. Stevens is supposed to be an expert on sports facilities and yet he voted for the 30 per cent reduction (given inflation) in the city sports' budget. There used to be six skating rinks in the district but now there are just three.

"The parks in this district are

very badly equipped," says Prescott. For example Jeanne Mance Park, the largest park in the district still has no toilets, showers, or lockers, though people have been asking for them for years.

Prescott would like to challenge Stevens' record in these and other issues, but Stevens won't face him because of the Civic Party's rule against participation in candidates' debates.

"That makes Stevens very happy," says Prescott. "When it's time for him to account for what he has and hasn't done he's never around."

Prescott has impressive credentials and extensive experience for a candidate in these elections. He has a BSc Comm with administrative option from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales and a license in law from the Université de Montréal. He was the administrative director of Le Théâtre Populaire du Québec for two years, the Africa Director for Canada World Youth for a year and he has worked for the Civil Liberties Union for three years.

Prescott condemns the present city administration's housing policy for displacing low income earners from the district. The city demands strict adherence to the housing code as a condition for subsidising renovations, he says. Only costly renovations are subsidized which means that small owners have to pay the full cost and that low income earners have to make way for those who can afford the higher rents.

City hall wants this district to be populated by people with salaries of upwards of \$30,000 says Prescott.

In effect, he says, "Sid Stevens is soliciting votes from the very people that his administration would like to get rid of."

Prescott firmly supports the MCM housing platform, which calls for low interest loans to small owners and subsidies for gradual renovations. This way, he feels, small owners will be able to make renovations.

In contrast, the present city council requires renovations to be done all at once to qualify for funding, he says. It's the strict regulations that raise the cost of renovations which are the real cause of the deteriorating and abandoned housing, says Prescott.

The MCM platform would benefit the actual residents and the local economy of Jeanne Mance. Unlike the Civic Party's policies, it would encourage small owners to renovate according to their capacity to pay. Many of the estimated total of 375 abandoned buildings in the district could be reclaimed in this way, he says, adding an estimated 1,500 potential new residents.

Asked about his chances of victory, Prescott says it will depend on whether the people who want a change get out and vote: "A lot of students agree we need a new administration in city hall. Let's hope they exercise their right to vote."

Massimo Bergamini — Municipal Action Group
Massimo Bergamini, the Montreal Action Group (MAG) candidate for Jeanne Mance district, relates a complaint told by a Duluth street resident: "you can go to a different restaurant on Duluth every night for a month but it's hard to find a place that sells a quart of milk," the resident said.

"Duluth street has been taken over by services that only appeal to tourists," says Bergamini.

The Civic Party, he says, is courting only the restaurant owners and developers because of the greater tax revenues that their businesses generate. On the other hand, he says, the MCM is "playing conflict politics" by siding strictly with the Duluth street residents.

Neither the Civic Party nor the MCM consider the needs of both business and residents together, says Bergamini. In a city, business and residents are interdependent. If either feels uncomfortable and moves out, he says, then the other will want to move out too.

Bergamini is a second year Concordia student, majoring in



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daily — E.G. ARZOUIAN

Continued from p.30

political science. He would like to pursue a career in the public service after he graduates.

Bergamini criticizes city hall's "revitalization" of the city center — the new sidewalks and lampposts with the five million dollar price tag — for raising property taxes in the surrounding districts. The higher property taxes are converted into higher rents which especially hurt the Jeanne Mance residents on fixed incomes, he says.

Bergamini also blames high property taxes for causing the large number of abandoned houses in the district. The taxes force people out of the district and leave less money available for needed renovations, he explains. As a result, buildings are left to run down and become uninhabitable.

The abandoned buildings and those in need of renovations are a serious fire hazard, says Bergamini. "I conjecture that certain buildings were torched to make way for more pro-

fitable developments in the Duluth street area," he adds.

Bergamini condemned the recent cuts in fire inspection staff from 32 to 10 as "irresponsible" and "hardly measures to counter the plague of fires in this district."

MAG's 'perspective' calls for a preventative policy of increased fire inspection. He would like to see a minimal fire prevention scheme — one which would encourage the replacement of old electrical wiring, which is the major cause of fires.

Bergamini sees an opportunity for transferring money from more wasteful to more vital uses. For instance, he would like subsidies for renovations to increase but not at the expense of city taxpayers.

Montréal employs 13 civic employees per 10,000 residents, he says. Yet the city of Laval, which offers comparable services employs only six per 1,000 residents.

According to a MAG study, in just a few years 2,000 jobs could be cut through attrition. Savings could also be made by increasing public tenders, Bergamini says. For instance, snow removal by public tender costs seven dollars per metre, but the same job done by civic employees costs 38 dollars per metre.

"The city government is there to administer public funds," he says, "not to operate a charity."

One thing lacking in Jeanne Mance, he believes is ethnic centres where people from different ethnic groups could find out about city services and regulations. He would like to see some of the many abandoned buildings purchased for a nominal sum and reconverted into public reference centres. Greek, Portuguese, Italians, and other groups could go to the centres in their districts and receive services in their own language, he says.

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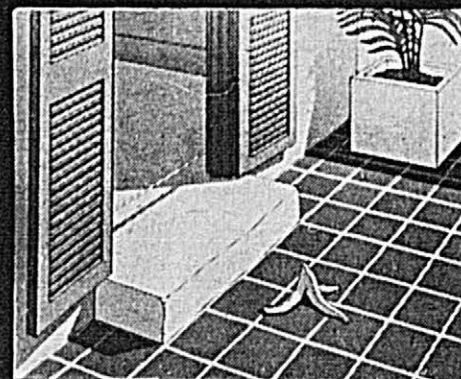
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District 35 • Plateau-Mont-Royal

by Philip Coristine
and Nancy D. Kingsbury

According to opposition candidates in District 35, voters are being offered a rare opportunity to make it clear whether they prefer safe, fire-free streets to those thoughtlessly cluttered with ornamental lamps and bistros.

Lively residential streets stretch between Mont-Royal

"People are satisfied, that's why they'll vote for the Civic Party. We give the people here what they want and need," says Charron.

What they wanted, according to Charron, was more street lamps, more trees, and Mont-Royal Boulevard re-paved: "I answer their (his constituents) calls personally and take care of their requests," continues Charron.

and firemen," says Cardinal, referring to fire prevention cut-backs that he says will adversely effect safety for residents of district 35.

"Cutting such services means cutting *real* services," says Cardinal, who is editor of two regional Montréal newspapers as well as the union newsletter of the Québec Liquor Commission. He believes that the three years he spent as editor-in-chief



daily — E.O. ARZOUIAN

Boulevard and Parc Lafontaine, the district's axes of activity and the focus of many of this campaign's issues.

All three parties are running candidates in this multi-ethnic working class neighbourhood.

Incumbent councillor Aimé Charron of the Civic Party, is confident in his and his party's chances for re-election.

Yvon Guitard, the MAG candidate from the district, has not seen evidence of Charron's responsiveness to community needs. Indeed, he reacted to Charron's claims with outright laughter.

"The street repairs (of Mont Royal) cost too much," says Guitard. "Less money should be spent on street lamps and flowers and more on people and sports for the children in this district."

MCM candidate André Cardinal agrees that crucial services are being sacrificed as a result of the Drapeau administration's concern with urban beautification.

"It shouldn't be difficult to choose between lampadaires

of Liason St. Louis, a local paper serving district 35, make him a logical choice for councillor.

"I was able to learn of the real needs of the community," he says.

MAG's Guitard, an independent trucker, is a long-time resident of the district. He feels that unlike Charron, he knows the needs of the area.

Like Cardinal, Guitard criticises the spending priorities of the Civic Party and their lack of concern for local needs.

"Charron only talks to the people every four years. The Civic Party does nothing for the people and nothing for the kids," says Guitard.

If elected, Guitard says he

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would emphasize local needs in such projects as municipal financing of sports programmes for children and the establishment of an "Emergency Disaster Centre."

Charron, in addition to his duties as councillor for District 35, is a member of the MUC council. He is owner of a printing company in the district and has been involved with local community and commercial organizations. He has served as president of Club Optimiste Plateau Mont-Royal and vice-president of an association of local businesses.

Though refusing to respond to specific criticisms from his opponents, Charron described some local projects. He supports, for example, a 200 unit housing complex for the elderly that has been proposed for the area.

All three candidates commented on the proposed Duluth St.-style development of rue de Laroche, which would entail rezoning and concentration of commerce, with an emphasis on more restaurants.

"We can't do that there," says Charron. "If people want to build some restaurants there, go ahead. Something new looks better," he continues. "But there should be a limit on them. We already have Crescent and Prince Arthur streets."

Cardinal feels that there is still a real threat of such development on de Laroche.

Resisting it would be one of his objectives as councillor.

"I am against changing residences into restaurants," he says, citing as his main reservations the increasing probability of bankruptcy in the present economic crisis and the negative effect of commercial clustering on crime rates in any neighbourhood.

"One of the best ways to prevent crime is for people to know each other and this is more difficult when less people live there," Cardinal says.

MAG candidate Guitard agrees that the crime factor is a principle reason for opposing such developments.

Indeed, crime related questions play a key role in the campaign for District 35. Parc La Fontaine is a source of serious crime problems and the parties have proposed various solutions. Charron mentions plans for a police station located in the center of the park, while Guitard supports a MAG proposal that would distribute emergency call buttons in the park.

In stating his stands on the crime issue, Cardinal says his outlook is different from that of his opponents, since he is concerned with "prevention" rather than "protection."

He credits youth centers such as Centre Beau Voyage for providing real solutions at the root of the problem: "If corner stores put 10% of what they

spend on alarm systems into these organizations, progress could be made," he says.

Cardinal sees insufficient regulation of automobile traffic as a real danger to residents of district 35. Some north-south streets have become "speedways," he says, specifically mentioning St. Urbain and St. Laurent.

He would form a committee of concerned citizens and experts on such matters to offer "concrete solutions" to the problem.

Despite the differences between their platforms, both opposition candidates believe that the current administration's over-concern with the city's image is a principle reason to vote

for change. Emphasis on beautifying the city and maintaining an international reputation is achieved at the expense of the real needs of the citizens.

"Less should be spent on superficial things — flowers, streetlamps — and more on people," says Guitard.

Cardinal is not convinced that improvements in a district's streets and sidewalks stimulate business. He denies that merchants have profited from the recent beautification works on Mont Royal Boulevard.

"In an economic crisis, it's not lampadares that are going to make people buy," he says.

Sylvain Gregorio, owner of a patisserie located on Mont Royal Boulevard, is in a posi-

tion to substantiate Cardinal's skepticism. He says business hasn't improved since the works were completed and may even have dropped because there is less parking space in the area than before.

He is also concerned that the construction will result in an increased tax burden.

"Again, it's us who are going to pay," he says.

Typically, all candidates were optimistic about being elected. We won't know until November 14, however, whether residents of District 35 will have more street lamps, police call buttons in Parc Lafontaine or government subsidized sports programs for the kiddies.

District 39 • Saint-Jean-Baptiste

by Jim Carruthers and Suzy Goldenberg
There's nothing you can do to prevent changes on the street. For the residents of Duluth, we have a balance between commercial development — like restaurants and boutiques and stores.

*Richard G. Godin
Civic Party incumbent
for District 39*

The St.-Jean-Baptiste district is a battle field for residential and commercial zoning. If you are a visiting plastic carrier with your own bottle of wine, Duluth is

ever so charming. If you live on the street, "Pas de Prince Arthur ici" says it all.

Bounded by Parc Lafontaine, St. Denis, Mont Royal, Pine, St. Laurent and Sherbrooke, this district features the latest in trendy food emporiums and frock shops. For the people who live there, the major problem is housing and how to afford it.

In the upcoming municipal election, Richard Godin of the Civic Party, Jean Roy of the MCM and Micheal Bédard of MAG don't see housing as a problem: they see it as an issue.

Roy says that house evalua-

tions in the district had been raised as a direct result of the commercial renewal of residential streets. Tax assessments are up by as much as 71 per cent for a single family dwelling.

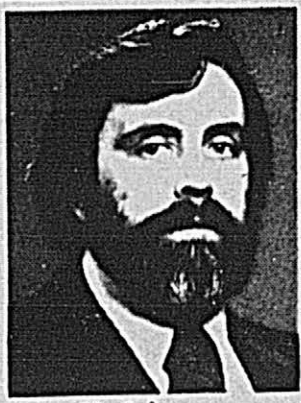
Godin, on the other hand, sees no problems in the district's housing affordability: "If you want to eat cheap, you eat in this area. In the boutiques there is all kinds of interesting stuff at different prices. There's this antique store on Duluth...."

Bédard, who is actively involved in Save Montréal, a lobby group that is trying to preserve Montréal architecture,

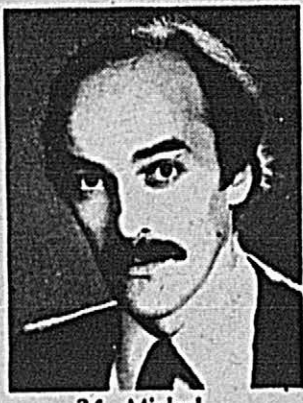
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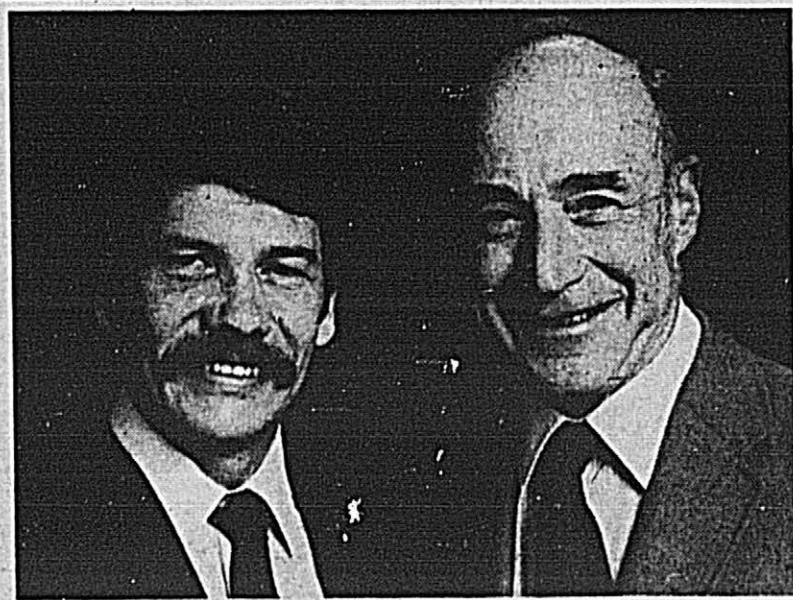
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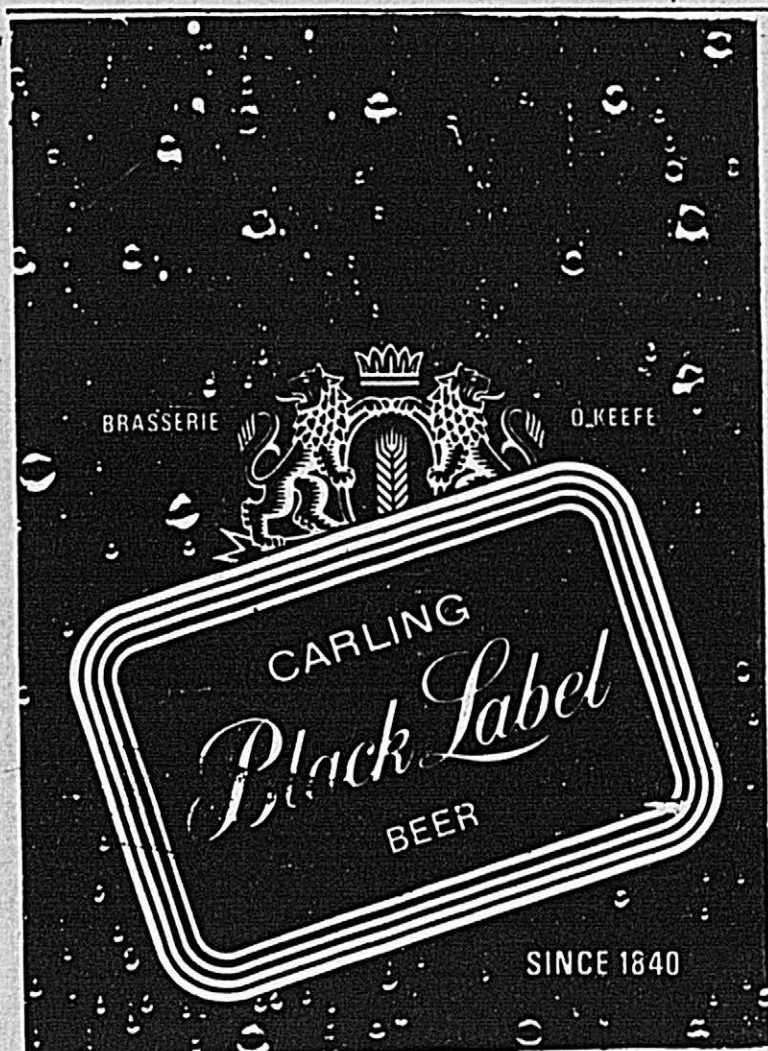


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If the city is ours, can I have St. Denis?

District 39 • cont.

says the preservation of areas in the district is of primary importance. He is asking Roy to resign because of an apparent conflict of interest in the development of the area. According to Bédard, Roy encouraged development on Prince Arthur while he was a member of a merchants' association on the street.

Roy says that the Prince Ar-

thur street Merchant's Association which he helped found in 1966, opposed the gentrification of the mall.

"In 1980, we did not succeed in being consulted properly in the development of the area," says Roy. "They showed us the plans but they did not consult with us."

As for commercial transformation northwards, Godin says

there are plans to further expand the commercial zoning of Duluth street two blocks east. He is also enthusiastic about a project to insert a boulevard in the middle of St. Denis and a proposal to build a fountain at Roy and St. André.

Roy thinks the citizens of the district do not want this proliferation of restaurants and boutiques in a residential area.

"Duluth transformation is a problem, the damage is by chance frozen so that it will not



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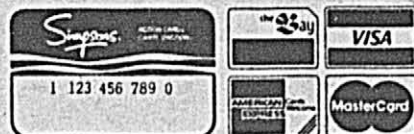


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become worse," he says.

Although Bédard does not have concrete proposals on urban renewal projects he says, "MAG would force an owner of a burnt-out building to restore it immediately."

Bédard's main concern is unemployment in the district. In spite of Henri-Paul Vignola's promise to cut costs by eliminating 2000 civil service positions, Bédard thinks there are avenues for job creation. His proposed self-help projects call for federal and provincial financial backing in giving jobs

Please turn to p 35



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to the people in his area. According to Bédard, the proposals have been well received by the governments and it is only an MCM conspiracy that is foiling his plans.

"The federal government thought that it was good for the district. The provincial government was ready to give me money," says Bédard. "But Kenneth George (a high-ranking civil servant according to Bédard) boycotted the project because he is MCM."

Bédard listed other incidents of MCM plotting against MAG. He thinks personal conflicts overrode political disagreements in the MCM-MAG split.

"There are personal conflicts and ideological conflicts," says Bédard. "But the personal problems are stronger," he adds.

Apparently, there are personality clashes within MAG ranks itself. Bédard has removed the face and name of Vignola from campaign posters for District 39. He says the posters were slashed to make them

easier to display in shop windows and that he was not seeking to dissociate himself from the mayoralty candidate.

On the other hand, "some people want me for municipal council but they want Jean Drapeau for mayor," says Bédard.

Godin does not see employment for his constituents as a top priority: "With the unemployment that we have right now should the city help the ethnics rather than the French Canadians?" he asks.

"The construction we have in Montréal is helping to create jobs. We are the only city in Canada with a construction boom. This is due to good administration," he says.

Although the present administration has been accused of locking the doors to city hall, each candidate has differing views on promoting municipal democracy.

According to Bédard, residents of District 39 "have to make an active decision" if they want to take control.

Godin thinks there are other ways of getting ordinary citizens to make decisions about their neighbourhoods.

"There are now many designers and professionals in the district. Invite them to do the projects. They should have the first chance," he says.

As well, Godin says his office is open 5 days a week and he mails out a bulletin to his constituents once a year. He also holds a great deal of respect for the Civic Party's past record on democratisation.

"If there is a guy that is really open-minded it's Drapeau," he says.

But that's not all: "Something I am going to do in the next four years is set up an information office with pamphlets and information for people so that they will know what is going on in city government."

We leave the last word on democracy to the MCM.

Says Roy, "The idea of normal functioning of parliamentary procedure is spreading, more people are saying Drapeau should leave."

Drapeau on Press Freedom
"If there are journalists who are not satisfied, they only have not to set foot in City Hall"
Le Devoir, October 29, 1971

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District 40 • Ville-Marie

by Jennifer Feinberg
and Albert Nerenberg

In District 40 sprawling modern complexes such as Place Meridan and Place des Arts, surrounded by tracts of earth, rubble, and parking lots have almost no permanent inhabitants. People come mainly from homes outside the district to these buildings. However, in their shadow to the east, some of the most squalid, densely populated tenements line Boulevard St. Laurent. The intersection of St. Laurent and St. Catherine, the so-called red light district of Montréal, is the business place of strip bars, underworld trade and prostitutes.

The borders that define District 40 seem arbitrary and encompass an area of dramatic contrast. From the North to the South (Pine Ave. to the Harbour) the district includes blocks of turn-of-the-century row houses, barren stretches of vacant land leading to office towers, the original Montréal townsite and the river.

Much of McGill University's transient student population, once row-housed in the area immediately east of McGill, "the ghetto", is shifting further east due to the rent-hiking advance of condominiums and high-

priced apartments. Four blocks of row houses were wiped out to make way for the La Cité skyscraper project. Apartments in La Cité rent at more than twice the rate of comparable ghetto living space.

Similarly, several blocks of traditional Chinatown were torn down for the city-initiated Guy Favreau project.

The Milton Park housing co-operative, in the North, is the largest co-operative in the city.

The residential areas of district 40 are buffer zones between the east end and downtown. There is often the tension of the metropolis core. Rising rates of sexual assault and other crimes, deteriorating housing, and a trend towards community services catering to single adults, have contributed to the exodus of families. This factor is often attributed to the decay of a neighbourhood.

Despite this, District 40 accommodates students, a new and an established immigrant population, and increasingly, professionals. As the area gentrifies, it provides less low-rent shelter.

There are approximately 13,000 voters in District 40. Last term it was represented by Civic Party candidate Joffre Laporte who beat incumbent

MCM councillor, John Gardiner by a narrow margin in the 1978 election.

Mona Forrest, the MAG candidate for district 40, decided to run for city council after being approached by MAG because she felt it would be a natural extension to what she has done in the community in recent years.

Women and government
Director of the Women's Information and Referral Centre, Forrest feels that the city has virtually ignored women's issues. To solve this problem, Forrest would like to see an Office of the Status of Women instituted at city hall.

"As it stands now, women have no direct voice in the issues that concern them in this city," she says.

Under Henri-Paul Vignola, MAG will establish a service called Femme Secours to pro-

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District 40 • cont.

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vide shelter for battered women. The service would enable women to live with "foster families" for a 2-3 day period, receive legal aid faster than they would normally and make low income housing available to them. Femme Secours was Forrest's brainchild and was proposed to respond to the need for adequate shelters.

Forrest, 36, is also concerned with the housing situation

within Ville Marie (District 41).

"The major problem is that the housing stock is very old so there is an obvious need for renovation. The renovation costs are beyond the means of the people," she says.

She criticises the city's home renovation grant program charging that the renovation subsidies are unrealistic. She feels this has affected the resident owners of the community who are fighting to maintain a

quality of life.

"50 per cent renovation is supposed to be paid by the city but what really happens is that they will pay 50 per cent of the maximum \$25,000 that they have to set. The minimum renovation cost is at least double that," says Forrest.

Social welfare

Forrest is also seeking solutions to a number of social welfare problems in her district. Child prostitution, metro safety, gay harassment, lack of housing for the elderly and inadequate daycare facilities are high on her list of priorities.

"Child prostitution is very visible in the red light district of Ste-Catherine and St-Laurent. My party has endorsed a report recommending that shelters be set up for prostitutes who want to leave the street. There are about 1,000 child prostitutes in the Montréal area and they have very few options open to them now," she says.

"As well as shelters, the prostitutes would be offered a program that included a life skill training and counseling with a sexologist. The city has never implicated itself in this matter except for making sure they are sent to detention centres," she says.

Keeping rents down

Forrest feels that there has only been lip service paid to the idea of rent control.

"What is the use of rent control regulations that are supposed to protect people from displacement during home renovation if rents are raised 400 percent where tenants come back after renovation."

CIDEM is a body set up by the City of Montréal to stimulate economic development. It receives federal and provincial monies to encourage business expansion in the urban core.

"The only product I see coming out of CIDEM is street beautification. I want to see those packages expanded to include the opening of daycare facilities in each new corporation. Daycare is a prime concern in district 40 because women are unable to find facilities in the suburbs or the work place. MAG is committed to using city premises for non-profit daycare centres."

The city is relatively unconcerned with economic development according to Forrest, citing the example of the 6000 lost jobs when Sunlife moved its head office to Toronto.

"Drapeau said nothing when they announced their intentions to leave Montréal. Mayors from two other cities, however, did have something to say about it. I don't call the economic development. The least he could have done was call a meeting to try and prevent the job loss."

Forrest emphasises the need for more balanced city spending. The new light stands on Sherbrooke and St-Denis cost in the area of \$5-6 thousand.

"The city has a responsibility to all people, not only a select few. The new lighting is good for the merchants but city funds should be arranged so that there is a bit of money for everything. We can't change what's been spent in the past but we can look to the future."

Montréal Citizens Movement candidate, John Gardiner, gives a scathing appraisal of what the Civic Party has done for District 40.

Gardiner criticises the Civic party incumbent, Joffre Laporte, for what he hasn't done for District 40, which, says Gardiner, is little more than nothing.

**In with the rich...
out with the poor**

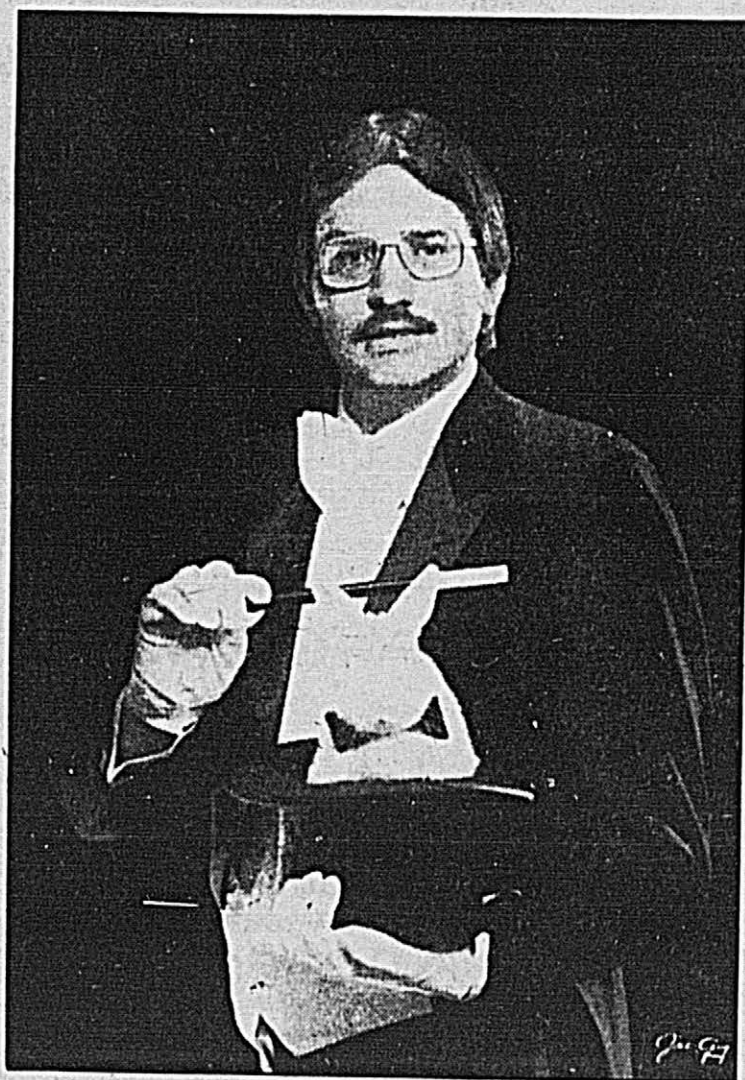
According to Gardiner, the Civic party has either destroyed or outpriced housing for many

Please turn to p.37

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Continued from p.36

members of the traditional community. An example of this was the razing of a densely inhabited section of Chinatown for the construction of the controversial Guy Favreau project. The project will provide stacks of luxurious condominiums and arrays of pricey boutiques.

However, the city's housing renovation subsidy program, says Gardiner, although good for the Civic Party is good for District 40 too — albeit only for the buildings and their owners. Many tenants, on the other hand, are forced to move when the rents are hiked due to city rules allowing rent controls to be lifted after renovations are completed. The city then uses renovation to justify raising property taxes, recouping the original funds it invested in the program.

The Civic Party permits and often encourages the renovation of many of the area's rooming houses for condominiums and high-priced apartments, says Gardiner. As professionals move downtown in increasing numbers, houses are converted at an accelerating rate in the McGill ghetto. According to Gardiner, the city's large transient population — students and the unemployed — are being displaced. Students arrive year after year to find apartments close to their university costing more.

While the housing situation in the district alters rapidly, the citizens have little means of influencing change. They have no true representation in City Hall. Laporte is said to be almost completely silent at council meetings. In his district, says Gardiner, "he is a non-entity."

To Gardiner, a teacher and school board administrator, housing is crucial. He believes rooming houses must be preserved to provide decent accommodation for students and others who cannot afford high rents.

"I would counter the conversion of housing to condominiums" he says.

The housing subsidy program is a good idea according to Gardiner, "but it must be linked to the tenants ability to pay, and scaled down to their general needs."

"This has to be done before the available housing is gone. As well the city has to get more involved in Co-op housing."

Gardiner is one of the principal organisers of the large Milton park co-op in the district.

Gardiner objects to the Civic Party's subservience to the automobile. Because District 40 borders the downtown area, it is subject to rumbling invasions of rush-hour traffic that endanger pedestrians and deny many of the children playgrounds. The city has widened residential streets and made others 'one way,' creating an expressway effect at peoples' front doors.

Gardiner stresses "the right of people to live in their houses

and feel secure in their neighbourhoods."

Gardiner's transportation policy "favours people over cars. Most people in the area don't own cars."

Gardiner believes the municipal government should favour mass transportation.

He promises to:

- Introduce bus lanes
- Lobby for a bus fare freeze
- Make the district safer and more available to bicycle and pedestrian travel over automobiles

A founding member of the MCM, Gardiner echoes the party's policy in promising a system of open government. He feels decisions that affect the community should be made within the community.

Municipal officials should sponsor and participate in community involved decision-making.

"The style of the MCM is to sit down with community leaders and introduce the right to hold local referendums on controversial issues."

"At present there is no true community centre in District 40."

Gardiner would encourage:

- Community halls, daycare facilities, senior citizen's homes and community use of district schools.
- community content in decisions:

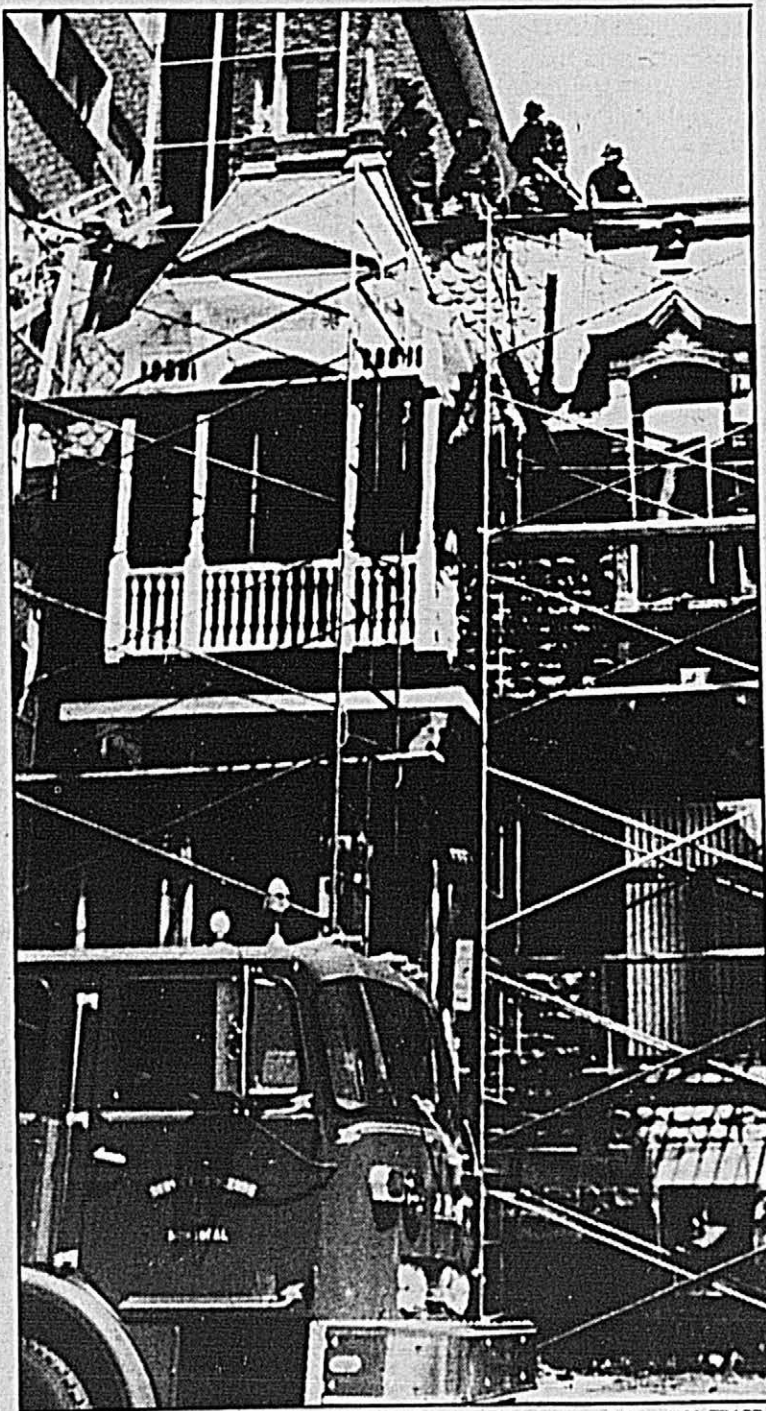
"I would like to encourage grass roots awareness and community self-interest," he says. "I think we will see families

moving back downtown."

According to Gardiner the MCM would have a clear, public development plan for the downtown area.

He advocates the conversion of residential back lanes into greenspace. He says the city should take serious account of the effect skyscrapers have on a residential neighbourhood. The whole of downtown should change according to a comprehensive plan emphasising the needs of its immediate citizens.

Civic Party candidate, Joffre Laporte's, campaign manager says Laporte would only be willing to grant interviews after the election.



daily — T.M. TRAPP



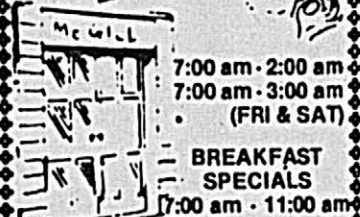
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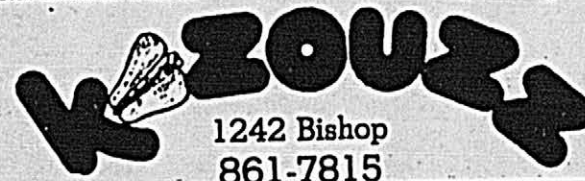
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District 41 • Peter McGill

by Peter F. Kuitenbrouwer and Peter MacMillan

Dogshit. District 41 stretches from University to Atwater between St. Antoine and Dr. Penfield, and according to incumbent Municipal Action Group (MAG) Councillor Nick Auf der Maur, the main concern of his constituents is how to rid the streets of the dogs' stuff.

The councillors's opponents are frustrated because they, too, have trouble stimulating interest in their district's issues. Civic Party challenger André Rousseau, sitting alone in his cavernous campaign headquarters on a Saturday morning, says "I had trouble collecting (50) signatures for my nomination papers. People reluctantly listened to my introduction, but they didn't want to get involved."

Montréal Citizens' Movement (MCM) candidate Dominique Neuman seems to detect the most political turmoil in the area: "Most of the 13,000 residents are tenants," he says, "and many are being displaced by renovations."

He also attacks the street-renovation project.

The wealthy enclave above Sherbrooke is separated from the poor neighbourhood below Dorchester by the amalgum of gleaming office towers and ritzy shopping streets which make up most of Peter McGill district.

This diverse group is represented in council by journalist Auf der Maur. At an interview conducted in his office cubicle at CJAD radio where he writes his twice-daily commentary, he looked tired and spoke quickly about the election campaign and his ideas for revitalizing Montréal.

"The MCM and the Civic Party are both rigid. They don't acknowledge criticism. In MAG, we don't want to reinforce the party system by sticking to a party line. Sensible debate within MAG is encouraged."

He points out that in 1976 he proposed "a motion to supplement the question period at city council meetings with an 'answer period.' Why not open up City Hall? You can't say there's 'city security', like there is 'national security.'"

He takes a similar stand regarding the commercial development of the city, saying that MAG policy was formulated following consultation with Pierre Laurin of L'Ecole des hautes études commerciales.

"You know, all it takes is good leadership. Lamarre's (Yvon, Chairman of the executive committee) vision is limited to that of a small merchant. Head offices and industry are ignored."

Auf der Maur elaborates on MAG policy further, saying civic pride could be "turned into dollars" by promoting Montréal as an ideal location for head offices.

The journalist never graduated from university, though he did try McGill, Sir George Williams, and Loyola. He got politicized in the early 60's when he and Bob Keaton started a monthly political magazine, "The Last Post." Auf der Maur says he was in Toronto quite often after the magazine moved to that city and he began to admire the democracy which existed there. He then got a job with CBC making documentaries, several of which won awards.

Pursuing his dream of democratizing Montréal, he

founded the MCM with others like him. Winning a council seat in '74, he retained it (as a MAG candidate) through the opposition's rout in the '78 election. In that year, Drapeau's party regained most of its dictatorial powers because of the opposition's split. Auf der Maur left MCM to help found MAG with a more "centrist" political line.

Auf der Maur seems to, like his constituents, disdain the local issues. He is far more interested in the philosophical reorientation of Montréal's civic administration. As he says, "I have a city-wide conscience."

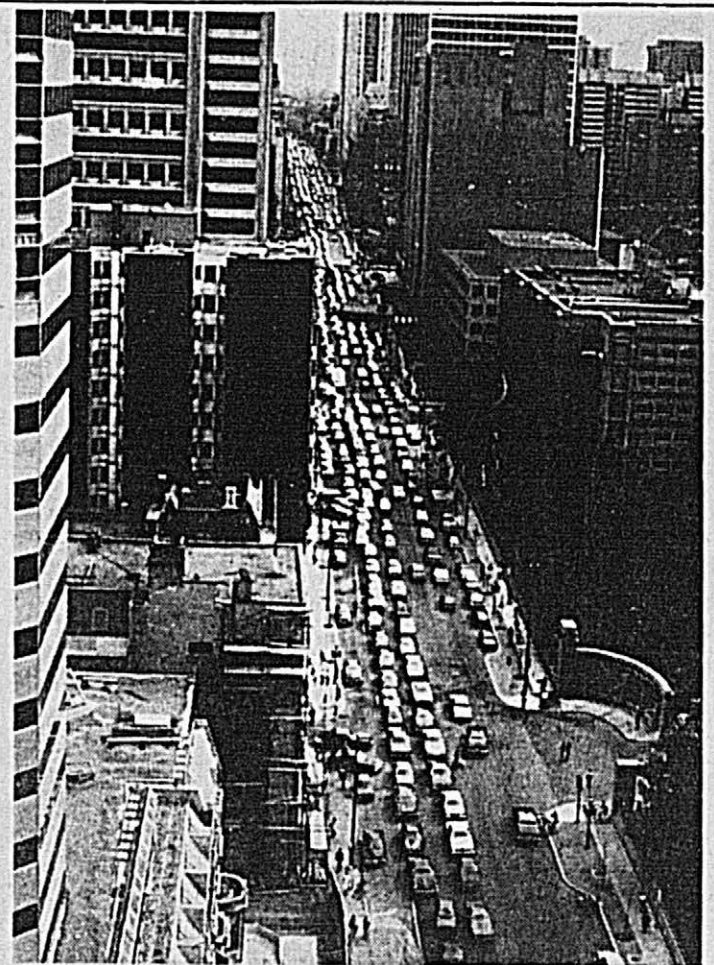
Neuman, a 22-year old law student at the Université de Montréal, says that, since 1980, he has attended more city council meetings than Auf der Maur.

"His pattern," Neuman says, "is to come in, usually late so he misses the question period, stay for an hour, and leave. Imagine how I felt. All these city documents lying on his desk and he is not there to read them."

Neuman says this style also hampered Fainstat, who often had no seconder for his motions. According to Neuman, the MCM councillor made 24 motions during his term, the MAG representative one.

Neuman was still an undergraduate in sociology at U de M when he began working for the MCM, as a 'parliamentary' assistant for Fainstat. He worked digging up city hall documents and helping the lone MCM man to prepare for the question period of the monthly council meetings.

"It's pretty tough to do anything at City Hall," Neuman says. "But if you look long enough, you can find things. I knocked on the doors of high-level civil servants a



daily — PETER F. KUITENBROUWER

lot."

After a recent city bylaw permitted the electorate at large to ask questions at city council meetings, Neuman began writing his own queries. His most recent, a request for a reply to the Malouf inquiry on Olympic over-spending, got rejected with instructions by the city clerk to ask the new executive committee after the election. The clerk assumes without question the same party will still hold power.

Neuman says Montréalers should question the sidewalk beautification project because the city took money away from the road maintenance project to spend it on the renovations. Neuman claims that although they'll be fancier, the irregular sidewalks will take longer to clean.

Neuman attacks the city government's aid to landlords for townhouse renovation, saying they were driving students and other low-income residents out. He also says the MCM had worked to get Bill 57 tax reductions on large apartment building rents passed on to the renters, distributing 5,000 information leaflets in district 41 alone.

Strolling down newly 'beautified' St. Catherine St, the reporters encountered almost universal disgust at the new brick sidewalks, lamp-posts, and tree-sockets. Some merchants say they lost untold sales during the two-year project, and, as one says, "lost business can't be recuperated."

"The sidewalks are great for window-shoppers, but they don't bring in any more business," says an employee at Epicerie St. Mathieu.

"They care a lot about the sidewalks and lamp-posts," says the manager at Scholl Shoes, near St. Mathieu "but they should renovate the buildings around. People stop walking at Guy because the buildings are so shabby to the west."

Roland De Luca at Dax Shoes on St. Catherine has broader criticisms of the present administration: "They're not only driving out the big businessmen, but the little guy is closing too — the guy who employs five, six people."

He says new condominiums are forcing students out of downtown and hurting his business, "but the condo builders are having a hard time finding buyers."

Drapeau asked Rousseau, who retired from the police force last year after 35 years service, to join the party and run in the downtown district. A newcomer to city politics, the 57-year-old candidate says he was mainly interested in "preserving

Please turn to p.39



Link — MITCHELL BAUM

Continued from p.38

a healthy city government."

He also says he is concerned about the plight of both senior citizens and students in his district: "I intend to make some propositions to control taxes in this area to discourage landlords from selling out. I want to help both ends."

Rousseau, whose daughter at-

tends McGill, feels students have been neglected in housing policy. Since he is retired, he promises to work full-time at his job if elected (in contrast to most other councillors, who hold other jobs), and always be available for consultation.

"If there were a marathon downtown, I would come out

and run in it," he adds.

Rousseau, sitting behind a silent telephone in his huge, unfurnished concrete campaign headquarters adorned only with green Civic Party posters, reflects on his chances in the district held by Auf der Maur:

"I used to box in the navy. If there is no opponent, there is no challenge."

District 42 • Pointe-Saint-Charles

by Karen McCarthy-Garmaise

District 42. It's tucked away below the Lachine Canal — worn-down industrial buildings, row houses with back porches, laundry hanging out to dry. Centre Street is where the main action is. There are two elementary schools and a few taverns.

The Pointe (de Pointe St. Charles) — playwright David Fennario put this urban community of roughly 15,000 on the map, so to speak. His plays, namely *On the Job* and *Nothing to Lose* introduced Montréalers to the neighbourhood and some of its people.

It's a neighbourhood that has gained a "tough" reputation and is often referred to as one of Montréal's poorest districts, with a high crime rate.

But MCM candidate Christopher Levan disagrees — he's been living in Pte. St. Charles for close to two years: "I have never felt that it is dangerous. It has a reputation for being tough, but tough meaning what?" he questions.

"It's a working class neighbourhood. In terms of

vandalism, it's not as dangerous as any other district, like N.D.G.," says Levan.

For the past four years the 26 year old minister has been actively involved in Pte. St. Charles as director of the St. Columba House, an outreach of the United Church.

He calls The Pointe, "a viable, stable community, not an immigrant community, where people come and go."

"I'm running in this election because for the past two years the city has been intervening in this area and forcing rents up through various projects," he says.

Renovations have forced rents up by one-third, he says, citing an example of a duplex once renting between \$125-135 now going as high as \$300.

"Yes, I believe renovations should be done, but not if it forces rents up," he says.

"The Pointe was the last place to go and the cheapest place to live," adds Levan.

Higher rents leave residents living on unemployment insurance or welfare, few alternatives.

"They can eat less or eat

potatoes, move back with their parents or live in substandard, crowded housing," he says.

Housing is the issue in this district's campaign and Levan points to the city's Opération 20,000 logements project as another problem of forcing rents up.

"The project attracts independent developers. The city sells the land to developers at a very low price for residential house construction," he says.

There are 72 such units in The Pointe, but they are mainly geared to the middle class income earners, he says, echoing the familiar sentiment of many MCM candidates in this election.

"The average income of a person owning a unit makes over \$40,000," he claims. The average annual salary of someone in District 42 is \$7,000.

According to Levan the city wants to make Pte. St. Charles more profitable. He agrees — it's accessible to downtown, there are two south shore bridges and a lot of vacant land. But he says the city must consider the need and demographics of those living in



At St. Mathieu and St. Catherine streets, in district 41, an unoccupied, run-down building belies Drapeau government attempts to make the sidewalks look pretty.

the area before making any drastic changes. He says the Lachine canal, once a large industrial hub in the 1960's, is to be re-developed. He wants to know for whom — the city or the Pointe?

Levan's opposition, MAG candidate Harold McNamara, agrees that housing is an impor-

tant issue. Forty-one year old McNamara has been involved in federal and provincial politics for over 10 years. He says the present housing in the area doesn't meet the needs of the people. He says those on welfare and unemployment insurance need housing within reach of their finances.

McNamara, manager for a tire company in Québec, hopes MAG's campaign promise of a 10 per cent tax cut on property owners would eventually filter down to renters so they could benefit from lower rents.

Both Levan and McNamara agree that transportation has to be improved. Presently, the only link residents have with the rest of the city is the 79 bus route. It begins at de Maisonneuve and St. Mathieu and ends at Charlevoix and Rozel. But Levan says this bus route doesn't serve residents in south-end Pte. St. Charles. McNamara says the bus runs too slow and not often enough.

McNamara says if elected he would like to see public money spent more wisely. Instead of putting up fancy lampposts on Sherbrooke Street, he says money should be funneled into improving the sewage system in the Pointe. Many are plugged up and need work, says McNamara.

It's the first city election for both candidates in the district against Civic Party incumbent Yves Magnan. In 1978 Magnan took the lead easily with over 3,000 votes. The MCM came in second place.

Magnan was unavailable for comment.



Link — MITCHELL BAUM

District 43 • Saint-Henri

by G. Pierre Goad

Germain Prigent, the Civic Party incumbent in District 43 is proud of the new housing and other city-funded improvements in his district.

In particular, Prigent, who was first elected in 1978, is fiercely proud of the Centre Gadbois, a recreation centre in the extreme south-west corner of District 43. He claims it will be the second biggest recreation centre in the city after the

Claude Robillard Centre. Among other things the Centre Gadbois will make available to citizens are 9 new racquetball courts.

Raymond Drennan, candidate for the MCM, has more pedestrian things on his mind. He wants a good place to go grocery shopping. And he is not that impressed with Centre Gadbois.

"Gadbois is fine, but it's a long way away. People have all sorts of trouble getting there, it's isolated, it's underneath the autoroute," says Drennan.

The candidate for MAG, Jean-Louis Durocher, did not return our calls, despite phone-calls to his home and chief organizer.

District 43 lies roughly to the south of Westmount, nestled snugly between the Ville Marie Expressway and the Lachine canal. It is represented federally and provincially by Liberals. Bordered by St. Antoine St. to the north, Georges-Vanier St. to the east, the canal to the south, and the concrete conglomeration where the Ville Marie, Decarie, and T-Can expressways merge together to the west, Saint-Henri (the district) is actually more than St. Henri (the neighbourhood).

The district includes part of Little Burgundy, the other half of which has been lumped together with Point. St. Charles to form District 42. Atwater is the traditional "demarcation" line between St. Henri and Little Burgundy.

District 43 is a downtown district these days. Students and young professionals are moving

Prigent looks to the land bordering the Lachine Canal as another possible site for new housing.

The Civic Party candidate also points to the renovation of Atwater Market and the overhaul of Notre Dame St. between Atwater and St. Remi (which will be extended from St. Remi to St. Paul within the next two years) as examples of the changes wrought in this traditional working-class district. The improvements to Notre

says Drennan. "To go grocery shopping people have to climb the hill up Atwater to Alexis Nihon Plaza or walk up through the Georges-Vanier tunnel to the Guy area."

Drennan is very critical of current city housing policies: "All their energies go into the 20,000 logements program," he says. "These houses are not for the people who live here now."

"20,000 logements should be used to subsidize low-cost housing," he adds.



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into the area and the face of the neighbourhood is changing little by little. It's part of the so-called gentrification process which is also hitting other downtown districts. A convenient location and affordable (for the new people moving in) housing are the drawing cards.

Prigent claims that over 500 new units of housing have been built in the district since 1978. He says a further 275 units will be added when "Loge-Henri", a city development in the northern part of the district, is built.

Dame are part of the city-wide program of "revitalization" of major shopping streets.

"In five years you won't recognize Saint-Henri," says Prigent.

MCmer Drennan is less sure that an overhaul of the district is such a good thing.

"District 43 is a good place to live, it's a community with quite a mixture of residents, and it (the community) has good ideas about what it wants," says Drennan.

"One thing I hear is that people want shopping centres,"

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Drennan is worried about what is going to happen when all "the holes are filled," a policy (putting housing on vacant land) which he admits makes good sense. Along with the infill housing developments of the 20,000 logements program, Drennan is also critical of other city housing policies.

Much of the public housing was built in a rush over a decade ago as a "stopgap" measure, according to Drennan. He's concerned that when the vacant land is filled up the city will start tearing down its own housing to make room for more "Pointe-Clair style townhouses".

The city renovation subsidies program bothers Drennan: "The city is sending out inspectors, which they didn't really do before, who inspect the building and then demand renovations to bring it up to (the standards set by the city building) code. The city offers to pay half the costs and give all kinds of grants. But the owners can't afford to pay their half of a \$100,000 renovation bill, so they're forced to sell."

Jobs, as if this was fresh news, are short in this city and working class areas like District 43 are particularly hard hit. Industries have been moving from the City of Montréal proper to industrial parks in the suburbs, occasionally Ontario suburbs. This is a process which started twenty years ago and has accelerated within the last five.

Please turn to page 41

District 43 • cont

"A lot of the industrial base of the city has been moving out," Drennan notes. But he feels that the various city programs designed to attract new industries to Montréal are taking the wrong tack.

"What you don't do is go after the big guys. If one pulls out they hold you to ransom. The large industries, all they have done is pollute the Lachine Canal anyways," says Drennan.

Drennan advocates "different tax structures" for smaller businesses, "tax

breaks" in fact, and he doesn't believe that "the market isn't there."

"It's not only the money they put into their industrial schemes, it's the energy expended. That energy, and money, should be redirected," says Drennan.

The Civic Party's Prigent is aware of the problem and he feels that the city's CIDEM industry will be able to attract new industries and manufacturers to the area.

"The area along the canal

would be a great location," says Prigent.

The area along the canal was a bustling industrial area which is now largely decayed. The proximity of excellent transportation links (rail and trucking) and a good resident labour force are definite advantages for the area. The competition from suburban industrial parks though, some of which have been in existence for over twenty years, is fierce. The city has established some urban industrial parks but it is still too

early to tell whether they will be successful in bringing in new employers.

There are many elderly residents in District 43, the majority of whom are on fixed incomes. Prigent wants to see another residence for the elderly built.

Drennan would like to see a shift in emphasis: "Although more residences are a good idea, instead of putting up fancy new buildings the city should support the community groups," says Drennan. "Forget the big projects."

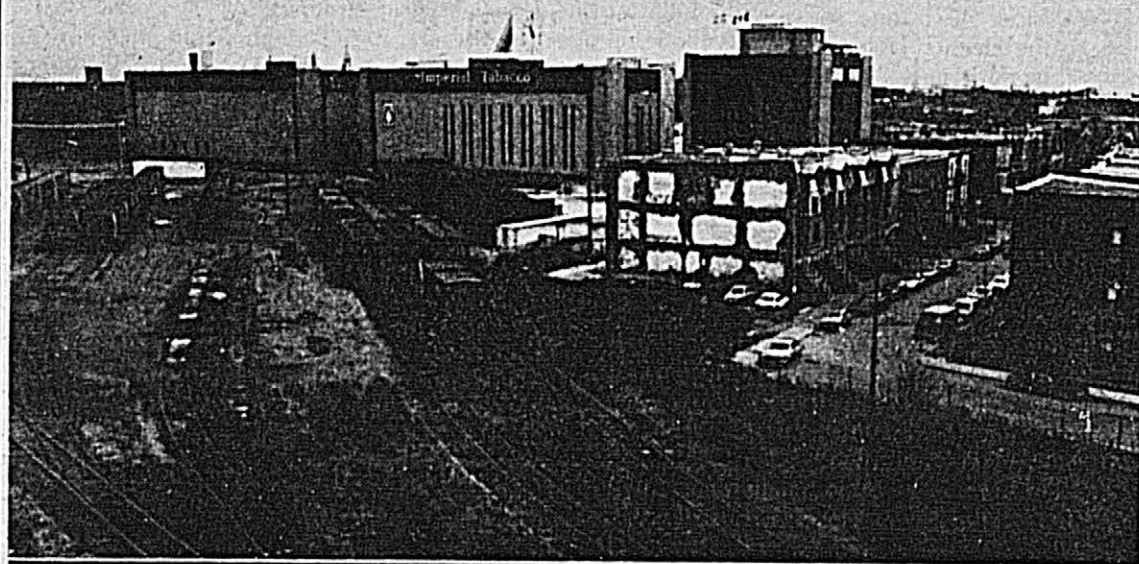
Prigent is obviously happy with the Drapeau administra-

tion's record and claims to be sincere in his concern for the district. His opponents, however, disagree.

"The only people who know what's going on in this city are Drapeau and Lammarre and a couple of higher-ups in the municipal bureaucracy," says Drennan.

"They should consult with the people. Did anyone ask them if they wanted the money spent on Notre Dame St. spent on something else?"

On November 14, District 43 will let the candidates know whether they want more consultation.



Link - DOUG HENDERSON

District 46 • Décarie

by Alex Merrill

District 46 in NDG is demographically split down the middle by the CPR tracks. It is part of an "English ghetto" along with neighbouring but wealthier Westmount and Montréal West.

NDG's large middle to lower income population has the greatest number of senior citizens of any area in Montréal (17 per cent — twice the national average.)

The area above the tracks is chiefly residential, mainly duplexes and apartment buildings. Below the tracks, along the commercial Rue St. Jacques strip are body shops, motels and used car dealers as well as frenetic truck and bus traffic. A large Italian community east of Grand Blvd. is isolated from the rest of the district except for one tunnel and one underpass.

Antonio Costanzo, MAG candidate for District 46, seems to be concentrating his campaign on this area. He believes that his background in organizing Italian community and professional groups around Montréal will be "valuable" in this election race. Costanzo, 44, is a newcomer to politics. He teaches in the Modern Languages Department at Concordia University.

Both Costanzo and the MCM candidate, Sam Boskey, stress the need for more community facilities. Above the tracks, there are a great many community groups, including the YMCA, the NDG Community Council, and the Head and

Hands clinic. There is one community centre below the tracks — four rooms in an old school open only after school hours. It opened last week amid great fanfare with Yvon Lamarre as a key-note speaker.

There are no parks in upper 46; two in lower 46, one of which is unfinished. This Terry Fox Park is a small slice of land on the far side of Rue St. Jacques. Anyone wanting to use it has to cross the traffic.

Says Costanzo, "It's unusable. I've never seen anyone in there yet."

Boskey, 32, is a lawyer, an MCM organizer and has been

involved in NDG community affairs, including the influential NDG Community Council. He wants to see more facilities for the various ethnic groups in District 46, and more low-cost housing, especially for senior citizens.

"Drapeau's administration has abandoned low-cost housing projects, while CIDEM (Comité d'initiative de développement économique municipale) is taking prime land and selling it for condominiums," says Boskey. Meanwhile, he says, 15,000 peo-

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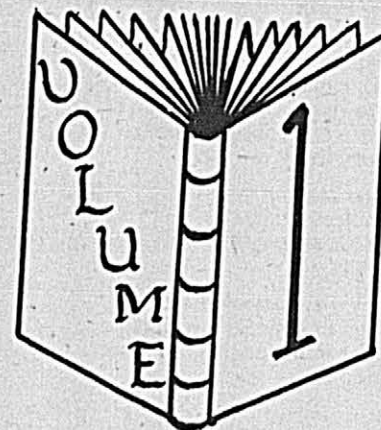
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District 46 • cont.

Continued from p 41

ple are on waiting lists for low-cost housing.

One block of housing now under construction along Upper Lachine road is part of the *Opération 20,000 logements* program. An apartment building for seniors has also been completed, but no more are planned, says Civic Party incumbent Jean Lapostolle.

Lapostolle, 50, is manager of the City and District Savings Bank in NDG. His "big project", he says, was the Grand Overpass, built as a ramp from upper to lower Grand Blvd, so seniors and handicapped people could use it. Lapostolle was involved in organising activities during the Year of the Handicapped.

Property and water taxes are a major issue in an area with so many seniors and others on fixed incomes. MAG is campaigning for a freeze in property taxes for the coming year. The MCM wants reforms to the tax system such as payment by installment and deferral of taxes for the elderly until they sell their houses.

"Ultimately, we want to get rid of property taxes" says

Boskey. "It's a very regressive tax."

Lapostolle says the evaluation system should be changed to limit tax increases to 20 percent a year.

NDG has one of the highest crime rates on the west end of the island. All three candidates agree that there should be better police service. Boskey says there should be more foot patrols and decentralized "satellite" police stations. He points to former police chief and MAG's mayoralty candidate Henri-Paul Vignola's role in closing down stations and cutting services. There is now only one station for the Côte-de-Neiges and NDG areas combined.

Both opposition candidates are campaigning for democracy in municipal government and local district councils where councillors will be directly accountable to constituents.

Lapostolle says he has been "listening to the people" but the people may wonder if he has after he flatly refused to attend the November 8 "Meet the Candidates Night."

The Civic Party has expressly forbidden its candidates from participating in any all-

candidate debates, according to Boskey.

Boskey, who calls the MAG "just a watered down version of the MCM" claims MAG has no record of involvement with the area. His door-to-door canvassing has shown him, he says, that even long-time supporters of Drapeau are getting "very discouraged."

District 47 • Loyola

by Peter Wheeland

District 47 is one where the election could well be decided by the votes of the young and those of the old. Bigger than most Canadian cities (population 10,800), this western N.D.G. district has a very high proportion of students and senior citizens.

In the heart of the district is the Loyola campus of Concordia University, and, as well as those in the university residences, students from both Concordia and McGill live in the surrounding duplexes and apartments of the tree lined streets of N.D.G. Also in the district is the "Loyola ghetto" of seedy apartment buildings south of the railway tracks.

The key issues in 47, as perceived by the MAG, MCM and Civic Party candidates, include taxes, housing, recreation and citizen consultation in situations where action (or inaction) by the city affects the lifestyle of the neighbourhood.

Both MAG candidate Coleen Main and MCM candidate Filippo Salvatore have made high property taxes a main plank of their platform. Civic

Party incumbent John Parker did not mention taxes when asked about his priorities for 47.

"Our area is paying one of the highest percentages of property taxes," complains MAG's Main, "yet we get little service for the money."

The MCM's Salvatore also has taxes high on his list of priorities and points to his involvement in last year's N.D.G. "tax revolt" as proof that his tax platform "is not just an electoral tool, but a real concern."

Candidates for both opposition parties pointed to the plight of senior citizens forced to sell their homes because, on their fixed income, they could not meet the costs of ever-rising property taxes.

Parker also expressed his concern for Seniors and pointed to his accomplishments in providing recreation and housing, through the creation of the "50-Plus Club", as a solid example of his commitment.

He said that the "Mayfair 101" senior apartments were proof that the Civic Party is concerned about providing low-income housing for needy constituents.

However, MAG and MCM say that the City has placed public housing on the bottom of their list of priorities. The candidates pointed to the high number of Seniors and students in 47 and asked why there were so few housing projects for them.

Recreational facilities in the district are an important issue for Salvatore and Parker and both claim to have strong links

with community recreation groups.

Though Main mentions the decline of recreation facilities in her campaign literature, she did not include this issue when asked about her priorities for the riding.

She expressed a strong desire to set up a local office to ensure a thorough awareness of the concerns of the community. As well, she would like to use the office to disseminate information regarding city projects that affect the riding residents.

Salvatore also focused on the need for more councillor contact with the community. To ensure a strong citizens' voice, he would encourage a "referendum power" system whereby residents could initiate a referendum on any question which "drastically changes the lifestyle of the citizens."

However, Parker says he was consulting residents "before they (Main and Salvatore) ever had anything to do with municipal politics."

Not surprisingly, all three candidates have also put student summer job creation in their platforms, though the nature and number of these jobs varies from party to party.

Municipal mudslinging
The candidates were asked to evaluate the platforms and performances of their opponents. The following is an edited summary of their responses:

Coleen Main: feels that anyone running for Council should treat it as a full-time job. Since Parker has announced his intention to retire, he will not put as much energy into the role

Please turn to p.43

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- have a student collect the completed questionnaires and seal them in the envelope in class
- have a student bring the sealed envelope to the nearest security/information desk
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Some individuals and departments do not use the Learning Development Office for student evaluations and hence may follow other procedures. If you have any questions about the purpose of a questionnaire you are asked to complete, who is going to see the results, in what form, or when, ask your professor, your departmental chairperson, or contact us at 2492 West Broadway, 482-0320 local 695.

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District 47 • cont

Continued from p.42

as he would have to if he faced re-election in 1986. She also believes that Salvatore's job as a full-time CEGEP teacher will interfere with Council responsibilities. The Civic Party's policy of avoiding public debates also comes under her criticism.

John Parker: has nothing unkind to say about his opponents.

Main, for example, is a "charming young lady". Parker thinks it is "good that young people present

themselves" so that he is not-claimed to office.

Filippo Salvatore: says that MAG is a "party of stars" who have little experience in municipal politics or involvement in their riding.

Parker, is a "yes-man and a non-entity" on Council. He claims that since Parker's election in 1962, he has voted 100 per cent in favour of the 6,000 resolutions presented by the Civic Party controlled Executive Committee.

He also says that Main doesn't know the platform of

her own Party and that her only concern is taxes. He also attacks her claim of bilingualism and points out that she made "at least three grave grammatical errors in her (French) campaign literature."

Candidates were also asked to explain why they felt voting for their party was in the interest of de Loyola voters:

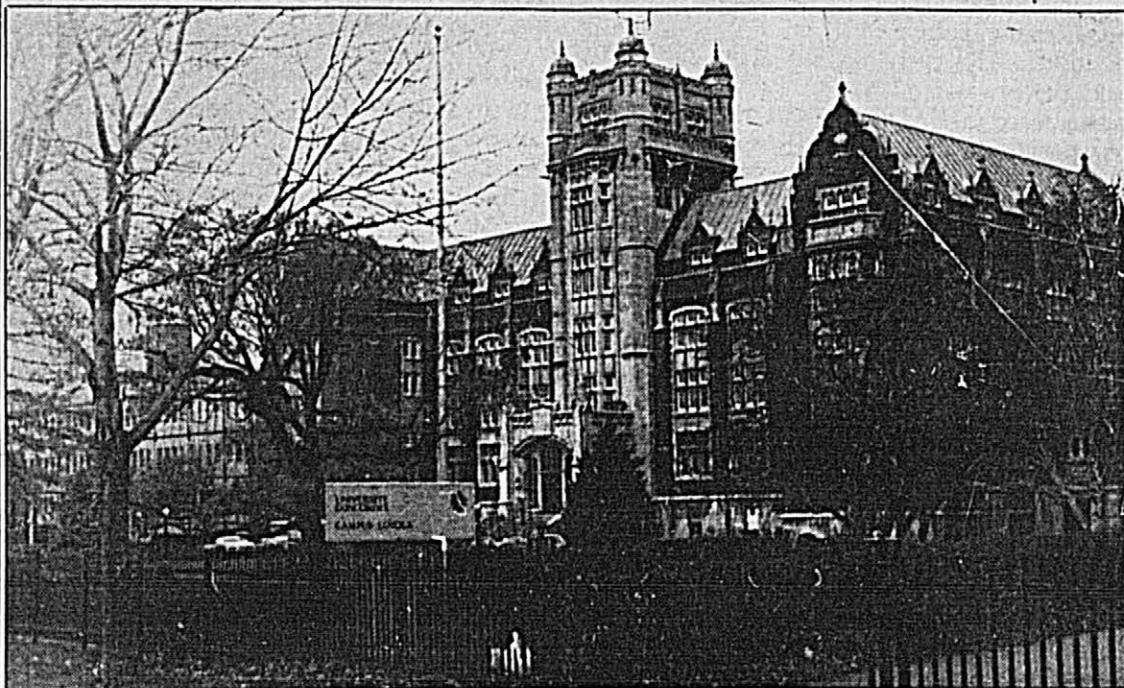
Main: says she will make the Councillor job a full-time priority.

She also feels that she has been more honest with the electorate than her opposition.

She points to her recent statement of wanting to be part of a "strong opposition" as an example of this. Though the comment provoked ridicule from the press, she maintains that pretending either opposition party will form the next government is lying to the electorate. "My attitude is not defeatist," Main says, "it is realist."

Parker: "I am not a heel-clicking party member," he says.

Parker maintains he has been able to lobby effectively within the Civic Party and that his 16 years as a Councillor, in conjunction with the "experienced administration" of the Civic Party, will best serve the interests of Montrealers.



link — JOHN JANTEK

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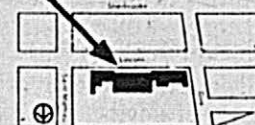
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District 47 • cont.

"Do you change the captain and crew of a ship when a storm is approaching?" he asks, referring to the current economic problems faced by the city.

Salvatore claims he's the person who "embodies the concerns of every segment of riding 47".

Salvatore feels his Italian community involvement should appeal to the 20 per cent of the riding who are Italian. His involvement with a PQ committee formed to oversee the implementation of Bill 101 proves his awareness of the concerns of the district's francophones. His resignation from the committee

over the language of education issue demonstrates his awareness of anglophone needs. Finally, Salvatore says that his teaching jobs at Champlain College and Université de Montréal have made him aware of the needs of students and educational institutions.

District 48 • Confédération

by Claire Marson
and Jeff Reusing

District 48, bordered by Sherbrooke, Côte St. Luke Road, Montclair and Hampton was the only district that re-elected a Montréal Citizens' Movement councillor in the 1978 municipal election, after the MAG/MCM break-up split the opposition vote.

Michael Fainstat, MCM incumbent, easily held onto his city council seat with 48.5 per cent of the vote, although Drapeau managed to poll an incredible 51.4 per cent of the Mayoralty vote.

This year, Fainstat will be challenged by Montréal Action Group candidate Edouard Fellman and Civic Party hopeful George Hayes.

Fainstat, a former professor and chief engineer, is expected to be a shoo-in candidate but Fellman has not yet given up

hope:

"We are still two and a half weeks away and who knows? Strange things happen in politics, you know."

Fellman, a restaurateur, came to Montréal from Switzerland in 1954 and has lived in the district for the past 10 years. He joined MAG after the split with MCM in 1977 and ran in 1978 in district 47 because he felt the MCM was "too far left" for him.

He was not going to run in the elections this time around but he changed his mind after he met Vignola.

"I heard him speak, I heard his ideas and I saw the kind of man he was. I said this man needs help. And I said OK, I'll take on Fainstat. I love a good fight," he says.

Fainstat and Fellman were readily accessible but the Civic Party candidate, though contacted several times, was

unavailable for comment.

The only information found on candidate George Hayes was the standard party leaflet with a note from Drapeau printed on the inside. However, on the back, there was a map which was supposed to be of district 48 but was actually that of district 41.

District 48 is predominantly anglophone but over the last few years the francophone population has increased significantly to approximately 20 per cent.

With mostly single unit housing, a number of duplexes and apartment buildings, one of the most important issues in the district has become the recent increase in housing taxes.

There has been a 100 per cent rise in single family dwelling taxes over the last two years. These taxes have been especially onerous to pensioners.

"I meet some 75 year-olds



LINK — POUH HENDERSON

who have to go out to do a job so they won't lose their house. Now these are not heavily mortgaged houses, their mortgages are done for and paid for. It is the damn taxes that kill them," explains Fellman.

According to Fainstat, the issue of affordable housing has been ignored by the current administration.

"The Civic Party has given out land for high cost condominiums which are out of the reach of regular citizens, while they have done little to create low cost family dwellings."

Public safety is another problem in the NDG area. Although police patrols have been increased during the election period, the fears of the residents are still present.

Grace Stuart, a pensioner and resident expressed her concern.

"I know a lot of people who've been robbed or had their homes broken into."

According to police statistics, an average of 21 break-ins occur per week in the whole NDG area. With cutbacks in local police services over the last two years, officers find their time restricted as fewer people are forced to do more.

To solve a part of this problem, Fellman wants to create a recreation program aimed primarily at teenagers.

"This, coupled with better surveillance of parks, would certainly alleviate vandalism which is usually the first step towards crime with young people," said Fellman. "It is a known fact that vandalism is born out of boredom."

MAG has followed the lead of the MCM in suggesting that abandoned schools in the area (such as Monkland High School) be revamped for teenagers.

The MCM's Fellman would like to see the school gyms revitalized.

"You can play hand-ball and that kind of stuff in winter. Some kids don't like hockey and break-ins will calm down if you keep them busy. Even when they are masterminded by adults, it's still the kids who do all the dirty work."

MCM, said Fainstat, instead of wasting money on expensive and unnecessary lighting

systems, as the one built on Monkland street for \$300,000, would also expand recreational facilities. They want to reopen skating rinks such as Benny Park which have been closed by the City.

Although unemployment is not a major issue in this mainly residential area, Fellman feels that people complain about it too much.

"There are jobs around but people don't want to work for minimum wage. Our minimum is so damn high at four buck an hour but people feel they are wasting their time. They don't have the skills to work for more," he says.

Even with Fainstat's high profile, there are those who have never heard of him or the elections.

"Isn't that election in the States?" said one bemused resident.

Also, those who do know about the elections are not all supportive of Fainstat and the MCM.

"He is a dangerous person and he will drive the country into the ground if he gets in again. He's another one of those comies," said an irate resident on the corner of Sherbrooke and Montclair.

Fainstat is not the only one disliked in the area. Grace Stuart says that "anywhere else Drapeau would be impeached" if he repeated another Olympic extravaganza.

The apathy that surrounds the mayoral vote has also rubbed off on the City Councillor vote in district 48.

Some have already resigned themselves to the outcome of the vote and they are questioning their usefulness.

"I don't think I'll vote, it's a waste of time since Drapeau will get in and our councillor will get in. He's the opposition guy isn't he? He'll have no problem, he's very popular here," said one voter.

With only one week left before the elections, Fellman is not disappointed by the reception he has been getting in his door to door campaigning. Also, he feels the outcome of the vote is not yet definite.

"Anyway, if you don't buy a ticket, you can't win," he says.

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District 49 • Notre-Dame-de-Grâce

by Robin Smith

NDG: the suburb that's not. Nestled between the municipalities of Montréal West, Côte St. Luc and Westmount, this community seems more like a small town than a collection of four Montreal city districts.

There isn't much to distinguish District 49, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce (or NDG North as the NDG Community Council wanted to call it) from Districts 46, 47 and 48. The population, like the rest of NDG, is a pleasant mixture of young married professionals, families and senior citizens, about half-and-half francophone and anglophone with a blend of ethnic cultures throughout.

As a mainly residential neighbourhood, the issues most important in this municipal election revolve around living conditions. For home-owners, municipal taxes are a primary concern. For tenants, and in particular for the high proportion of senior citizens, the amount and quality of low cost housing is crucial.

But perhaps the single most frequently heard demand of NDG voters, in District 49 as much as the others, is for input in municipal government. According to Grendon Haines, former president of the NDG Community Council that operates out of the Hampton YMCA, the NDG voters are a politically aware, educated constituency willing to take action to improve their community.

Under the municipal government of the Civic Party, this desire for action is frustrated, said Haines. He said that with an open democratic government, NDG residents themselves will work to improve the area. Government at the municipal level is the place where citizens can be involved directly and see the results in their day-to-day lives, Haines said.

Councillor candidates Arnold Bennett of the Montreal Citizens Movement and Edith Meyers of the Municipal Action Group both want to open up city hall to NDG citizens, but in different ways.

Bennett and the MCM want to democratize City Hall by taking it to the people and giving them a voice through neighbourhood councils which will make decisions.

"People in NDG look at municipalities like Côte St. Luc and see residents protesting to their councils," Bennett said. "They want to be able to do that in Montreal."

Meyers intends to cut through the bureaucratic red tape and make municipal government accessible. While she worked as an aid to federal Progressive Conservative MP Don Cameron, she was frustrated by the difficulty involved in reaching government officials and

elected representatives over the phone.

"Public representatives have a responsibility to have a public place where people can reach them," Meyers said.

In acknowledgement of the fact that the municipal, federal and provincial elected officials often must work together on Montreal matters, Meyers said she, MNA Reed Scowen and any other NDG politicians should have a common office or at least a phone number where they could be reached.

"It would be better if they (federal and provincial governments) weren't involved," Meyers said. "But if we need to work together there must be a concerted effort at co-operation."

Taxes

While Meyers could not make election promises, she did say that municipal taxes must be reduced to a level that home-owners can afford, leaving enough for the city to operate on.

Meyers described how last year's 50 per cent increase on residential taxes had affected one person she met on her "door-knocking" tours.

"A 50-year-old man had to rent out his house while he lived with his daughter for the summer so he could continue paying his mortgage," said Meyers.

Bennett said NDG residents don't trust the Civic Party's election promise to freeze taxes next year, because the (Civic Party government) have a surplus from overtaxing last year," Bennett said.

"A year later NDG will watch their taxes go up and, because it's another three years until the next municipal election, there will be nothing they can do about it."

At a rally at Westhill High School on Somerled Avenue, the current District 49 councillor Justine Sentenne of the Civic Party, told the audience that her government would only raise taxes 20 per cent this year instead of 50 per cent, with the extra 25 per cent coming the year later. Bennett said Sentenne was booed for five minutes.

Bennett and the MCM have promised there would be no water taxes. Meyers said if those kind of taxes must exist, they should be based on the income of the citizen, not a lump sum equal for everyone. The Civic Party has proposed \$60 a year water tax.

Tenant rights

For Meyers, one of the most important issues in District 49 is the lack of low-rent housing for senior citizens. According to Meyers, Statistics Canada figures show that NDG has the highest proportion of senior citizens for a community in Canada. Meyers said the Civic party is far too concerned about Project 20,000 and apartment dwellings for those who live on

\$50,000 a year.

Bennett has a recent example of the Civic Party priorities in housing. A 33 unit apartment building on the corner of Decarie and Cote. St. Antoine just put up a sign: "Luxury condominiums." But the building began as low-rent housing for senior citizens.

"A few years ago, the landlord decided to get them out," said Bennett, "so the heat was turned off all winter."

After the tenants moved out and the building changed hands, Bennett said the new owner received \$183,000 in June 1981 to renovate it; \$50,000 from the provincial government, \$100,000 federal and the rest from Montreal.

"It's against federal and provincial policy to convert low-rent housing to luxury, so they pulled out of the grant."

Bennett said there is precedent for the city maintaining the grant; they covered the promised federal grant in a similar situation in a building at 900 Sherbrooke St.

"At \$900-\$1,000 a month for mortgage and costs and rent, that puts the apartments out of the range of 95 per cent of Montreal residents," Bennett said. "That's outrageous."

Bennett said another concern particularly important to NDG residents living along Decarie is noise. The city has said it would cost too much to put up sound barriers, but Bennett has seen

low cost partitions or low hills used in other cities.

Both Meyers and Bennett have been out canvassing their district. By this week, Bennett says he will have covered every single residence.

Meyers said that when people ask why they should vote for her, she asks: "Who is your councillor?" When they answer "I don't know," she responds: "Well, I'll never let you forget who if you elect me."

Justine Sentenne, according to people living along Monkland Avenue, and Bennett and Meyers, has not been out to visit her voters. She was not available for comment.



Link — JOHN JANTER

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Making Montréal ours: more than just a vote

In 1954, Mayor Jean Drapeau came to Montréal as a saviour. Back then, the city's government was stagnant and corrupt. It was time for a change and Drapeau promised to make changes.

In politics, saviours don't last forever. Bright young leaders with shiny new ideas fade over the years; those of the Civic party have become badly tarnished.

It has been a long time since Drapeau's party was a party of the people. Once it seemed people had been set aside to make room for mega-monuments to a man and his city. But now with the party run by a tight clique of complacent administrators, our community is being trampled for a corporate notion of growth and development measuring quality in tons of concrete.

City Hall has become so stagnant and insular that even during an election campaign, councillors representing the civic government make themselves 'unavailable for comment.'

The Civic Party will not change from within. The party has chosen to run on its past record, its long-past glory, relying on an arrogant confidence that voters fear change more than they dislike the smug status quo.

If we want this city to progress, we must break this stranglehold on City Hall.

MAG promises a bright and shiny new age for Montréal. Probing MAG, one finds little substance behind the gloss.

MAG is a thrown-together party, a hollow shell fronted by a Big Brother leader chosen because he was, in his own words, "high-profile and well known in the community." A 'popular' party, they claim to be democratic and 'centrist' condemning the MCM as extremist while stealing their platform.

MAG is the MCM's distorted mirror image. MAG's stance on women's issues, housing, and downtown development parallels that of the MCM. But the MCM came first. Formed in 1978, MAG picked over the MCM's platform, discarding anything that might offend a passive majority.

The MCM platform is well-considered and comprehensive, covering issues that the other parties will not even admit are issues. They stress quality of life over growth and seem interested in making this city a more humane place to live and work. They are a grass roots organisation supporting thoughtful development with public consultation. They are strong supporters of women's and minority rights.

The MCM represents a different substance and style of politics from the other two parties. They stress community involvement, citizens' participation and decentralised decision making as their major goals for the city. Unlike any other group in this election, the MCM promises to involve us in the business of running City Hall. The others promise to run City Hall for us; the MCM hopes to let us run it with them.

Most importantly, they are democratic. Broadly based with a core of articulate and intelligent leaders, the party is growing and vibrant, loose-knit enough to be directed by the desires of the public. MCM candidates are not afraid to speak out because it is what they say that makes party policy, not the other way around.

Jean Doré, the party's mayoralty candidate, doesn't flinch when hot, stark television lights turn on him.

He is remarkably able to speak and think on his feet. The young labour lawyer has never lowered himself to slander or generalities under media questioning. He takes a specific stand on every question thrown at him. His busy, open campaign style proves his sincerity.

He believes the city is unwisely run, and aims not to sell his political appeal but to make more Montréalers aware that they should and may control this city's government. Whatever one's preconceptions, Doré stands listening to. We believe he's worth voting for.

But the MCM must be careful if they hope to retain their credibility. The party must not take the risk of appearing flighty and idealist on the assumption that it will never have to carry out its election promises. Pragmatism before an election prevents disillusionment after. Taxes, for instance, have to come from somewhere.

Whether as a government or a vocal opposition, the MCM must remember its democratic roots while working for concrete goals. A party worthy of our support must not disappear between elections. They must continue to fight for municipal sanity and present to the media and the people a strong and different view of how the city should be run.

Mayor Jean Drapeau knows who his friends are. Those people will be offered free rides to the polls on November 14. Probably you will not.

Find out where your polling station is and get out and vote for the candidate who you believe will best represent your interests. Students are a powerful and informed voting bloc who must not waste their influence.

Some day perhaps Jean Doré will be old, established and corrupt. Then again it will be time for a change. But for now Jean Doré and the MCM are the best choice for Montréal.

We call upon people to vote for the MCM and Jean Doré this Sunday. Making Montréal ours means much more than one vote every four years. It requires an active concern and involvement in community issues. If the Civic Party can be accused of an elitist and secretive approach to government, then we, the citizens of Montréal can be equally condemned for allowing this. The only true safeguard against another Drapeau is our own vigilance.

The Staff of the McGill Daily
The Staff of The Link



Photos by
Edward G. Arzouian

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Today

Women's Union

We're having a pot-luck dinner. B.Y.O.F. (bring your own food). Everyone welcome. 5 p.m.

Song Recital

Song interpretation students present a *Pot Pourri* recital. Recital Hall, 555 Sherbrooke West, 8 p.m.

McGill Chess Association

Meeting at 5 p.m., Union 404.

Linguistics Students Association

Organisational meeting at 1:30 in the linguistics lounge, 5th floor, Bronfman

Spotlight on Students

Student soloists at Pollack Hall: Short recital at 5 p.m.

Chamber music

Cello, piano, and violin play Haydn, Brahms, and Barber, 8 p.m. Free.

Film Festival

The Centre for Developing-Area Studies invites you to attend the film *CEDDO* by Ousmane Sembene of Senegal. An informal discussion with Prof Weaver will follow. Macdonald-Harrington Bldg, Seminar Room C103E, 2 p.m.

McGill Debating Union

Judges training sessions for the High School Tournament are: Tues. at 12 in 310; Wed. at 12 in 425; Thurs. at 2 in Union 310. If you have questions, please contact the D.U. at 392-8909.

Debating Union

Regular meeting in Union 310 at 7:15. New members are welcome to attend.

Circle K

Wine and cheese and cookie baking at 3794 Côte des Neiges at 6 p.m.

Anthropology Students' Association

Important meeting at 12:15 in L738. Two undergraduate reps to Dept. Tenure Cttee will be chosen.

South Africa Info Days

Films and information on Apartheid

Liberal McGill

Meeting at 4:30 p.m. in Union 809/10. Agenda includes Constitution and Executive Elections. All students are welcome.

The Mayor's Prayer

Our Mayor, which art in power,
Feared be thy name,
Thy kingdom expand (it's already come)
in the suburbs as it is in the city limits
Give us this day our Olympic lottery ticket
and forgive us our criticisms
as we (so it seems) forgive those
who abuse their powers against us.
Lead us not into democracy,
but deliver us from your Opposition
for thine is The City,
and The Power,
and The Glory.

Marc Durocher

Classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office, Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. We must have your ad by 11:30 a.m. in order for it to appear the next day.

McGill students: \$2.00 per day. For 3 days, \$1.75 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.50 per day.

McGill Faculty and staff: \$3.00 per day.

All others: \$3.50 per day.

The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Apartments to rent. 1575 Summerhill, five minute walk to school. Short term lease. Two bedrooms, \$370 per month. Water Tax included. 935-7274.

Apartment to share with quiet, non-smoking female. Grad student preferred. Pool, sauna, excellent security, very reasonable rent. Drummond Street. 286-1397.

Apt. to rent, 3-1/2, bright w/ balcony. Lease till Sept. 1983 with option to cancel after April. 3433 Durocher St. 843-6753. \$385 per month. Furnished.

Sublet 3-1/2 Fireplace, heating, water included. Downtown, 2 minutes McGill Campus. \$267. Phone 849-9605.

Roommate wanted to share a nice 4-1/2 with two girls. On Durocher, 5 minutes from McGill. Only \$128 a month. Available Now. Call Hélène at 287-9355.

To share. Beautiful 8-1/2 available Dec. 1. Close to Mt. Royal and McGill. Rent: \$172.50 each. (heat included). Call Carla 844-4961, mornings best.

Graduate Student requires accommodation commencing winter semester (January 1983) within walking distance of McGill campus. Forward particulars to: Brian G. Langlois, Esso Plaza - 2117, 237-4th Ave. S.W. Calgary, Alta. T2E 0H6.

Roommate wanted to share large 6-1/2 on Hutchison, 15 minutes walking distance from McGill. Call evenings after 9:00. 271-9116. Mornings 276-1308.

343 - MOVERS

Moving done quickly and cheaply by students with van. Call Stéphane 845-1991.

352 - HELP WANTED

Amateur Entertainment sought for Downtown Restaurant-Bar. Cash prize to best performance. If interested in participating, call 274-9417, 1-5 p.m. or 933-7985.

2 students needed to paint apt. Name your price. Call 843-3128 Sybil after 6 p.m.

354 - TYPING SERVICES

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Theses, reports, etc. 14 years experience. Rapid service (\$1.50/page - I.B.M.) Mrs. Paulette Vigneault, 625 Milton, app. 1004. Tel. 288-9638. Translation in several languages.

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356 - SERVICES OFFERED

Quality Downtown Haircuts for McGill students. From \$9.00. Call Gino or Robert at 844-3309.

Improve Your Grades! Research catalog, 306 pages, 10,278 topics. Rush \$1.00 Box 25097C, Los Angeles, 90025. (213) 477-8226.

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361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Guitar for sale '78 Les Paul with Pro case. \$700 or best offer. 286-1387.

Ladies' Winter Coats 1 black leather, 1 blue-gray suede, 1 sporty wool, 1 beige leather jacket, 1 fur collar. Call 282-1711.

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363 - TO GIVE AWAY

FREE - 2 grey kittens to give away to a good home! Litter trained, vaccinated, wonderful dispositions. Cute as buttons. Call: 931-6704. Evenings.

365 - WANTED TO BUY

We need a fridge! Our zucchini is mushy, our milk is sour, our cheese is sweating. Please call Catherine at 845-3873 or Paula at 392-8955 if you have a 1/2 or 3/4 size fridge to sell.

370 - RIDES

Ride needed to NYC Thursday Nov. 11 and/or back to Mt. Sunday Nov. 14. If you can take me there and/or back, please call 271-8708. Will share costs.

372 - LOST & FOUND

GOLD BRACELET with little balls lost on Wednesday, Nov. 3 in Leacock 26 (or around there). Great sentimental value, if found please call Régine at 731-8879. REWARD OFFERED.

Found: Hewlett-Packard calculator in McConnell Building. Pick up at Lost & Found, Union Hall.

Dark Blue Wallet Name: Bruno Giannone V.I.P. Inside: Driver's License, McGill ID card, Business Cards, etc. Please call Bruno 274-3187 if found.

374 - PERSONAL

HELP! Very much alone helro seeks social group, non-smokers, non-noise, any ages or denoms for picnic outings, classical music, etc. Any real people out there in this world of crazies? Come, let us conquer the fypaper and stick together. Ron. P.O. Box 595, Outremont, Que. H2V 4N4.

Black male student 23 years old. Looking for female companion 21 and over. Any race or nationality. Call Tony at 637-4321 every-day after 7:00.

Dave! This is something even the fat chemicals of the world should know..... Were you worried? S.F.

383 - LESSONS OFFERED

Have you ever wanted to play piano, guitar, violin, trumpet, the gong, anything! We have fine, patient teachers at reasonable rates. Call M.U.S. 392-4367.

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385 - NOTICES

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA invites all women to join us for Breakfast, Tuesday, Nov. 9 (8-10:30 a.m.) and Tea, Thursday, Nov. 11 (3-5 p.m.). 3547 University No. 11. Hope to see you there.

DOUG SCOTT: THE HIMALAYA "ALPINE STYLE", an illustrated lecture of ascents of Kangchenjunga, Shivering, and Shishabangma. NOVEMBER 8th, 8 p.m. McGill, Stewart Building S 1-4. Tickets: \$5., at Black's LaCordée, Globe-Trotter, Peel Cycle, and at door.

Socialist Feminists: We are currently creating a Montréal-wide socialist feminist organisation whose primary objectives are educational and political. If you are interested in joining the collective, please call Catherine at 845-3873 or Paula at 392-8955 (leave name & number if we're unavailable). Women only, please.

BANFF FESTIVAL OF MOUNTAIN FILMS. NOVEMBER 16th, 7:30 p.m. McGill, Stewart Bldg. S 1-4. Tickets: \$5. available at Black's, LaCordée, Globe-Trotter, Peel Cycle and at door.

Life, is it falling apart around you? For living problems, try Emotions Anonymous, every Wednesday, 3484 Peel St., 3rd floor, 8:00

387 - VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are desperately needed for our big brother program and as tutors for children of families with limited resources. Volunteers are reimbursed for "out-of-pocket" expenses. Please call Jewish Family Services of the Baron de Hirsch Institute for more information. Call: 731-3881, local 311.

The Yellow Door needs volunteers to do visiting & accompaniment (to appointments) for elderly people in the McGill & Downtown area. If interested please call 392-6742.

391 - GARAGES FOR RENT

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